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MISCELLANEOUS.

—709—

Politics of Europe.

We are still unable to announce the arrival of any Ship from England, tho' it will soon be six months from the date of our last accounts. We have published the articles of Indian News that have reached us since our last, with the Letters of Correspondents in the Asiatic Sheets, and continue here the progressive orders of our Selections from the European Prints, in the regular succession of dates.

French Ministers.—Our Ultra Contemporary has republished the Declaration of Principles of the majority of the *introuvable* Chamber of 1815-16, with a view to shew what we have to expect from the present French Ministers. In this document there are some things of which we approve, some to which it is not easy to attach a precise meaning, and others, of which we very much disapprove.

We have never approved of that system, which, for nearly 200 years, has been gaining more and more an ascendancy on the Continent, and which has for object to give the Government the direction, not merely of the affairs which concern the nation in general, but even of the most petty local transactions. We allude to what is called on the Continent the *Centralization System*, a system, fortunately for us, but very little known in this country. The making and preserving of roads, bridges, and canals, the support of the poor, in short, the administration of all local matters, remain here on the old footing, that is, in the hands of the parties more immediately interested in them, and therefore every way best calculated to manage them to the greatest advantage. But by the centralization system the Government has the management of every thing, and comes in contact with individuals at every step they take. All this can only be done by keeping in pay armies of office bearers, spies, &c. whose reports are regularly transmitted through all the gradations of office to headquarters, whence the orders deemed necessary are again communicated through the same channels. The consequence is, that every thing is generally done in the most dilatory and slovenly, and at the same time, least economical manner, and the interests of the parties concerned are often slightly attended to, or openly disregarded. The people, accustomed to see every thing done by Government agents, become more and more helpless and inert; and the most alarming consequences necessarily follow, when any accident befalls the complicated machine of the State.

We therefore approve of that part of the Declaration where it is said, "that the interest of the *administrés* ought, for the most part, to be entrusted to local or municipal administrations, whether departmental or provincial; that the centralization of all affairs and all decisions in the Ministers in an abuse; that it ought to cease," &c.

All Governments seem to have a strong disposition towards this centralization system. We have now something like it in the administration of most of our new Colonies, in which the parties interested are as completely at the mercy of the Government *employés* as the people of the Continent are. Our old colonies grew up and flourished under the more healthful system of self management, and they always met the inevitable evils of their situation in a manly manner. But since Ministers have taken it into their heads that they can manage matters for the parties interested better than they can themselves, almost all our Colonies

are in the most miserable condition, and discontented in the extreme.

The close vestries, too, a recent innovation in this country, which transfers the management of local affairs to irresponsible agents, ought above all things to be checked as necessarily leading to the system to which we have been alluding.

But our Ministers are as partial to the centering the controul and management of every thing in themselves, as the most arbitrary Sovereign of the Continent can possibly be. What are we to think, for instance, of the Constitution of the Ionian Islands, which vests the election of Legislators jointly in the Noble and High Commissioner, to the entire exclusion of the whole body of the people, and establishes a *Censorship of the Press*? Here, of course, there can be no interruption to the orders of Downing-street: the word is given by Lord BATHURST to Sir THOS. MAITLAND, and from Sir THOMAS to his complaisant Legislature, and thus the trouble of looking into and influencing the conduct of their own affairs is entirely taken from the Ionians, who, in the words of a distinguished Prelate, have nothing to do with their laws but to obey them.

Seeing so many points of resemblance between our own Ministers and the late contemptible Administration of France, we can hardly wonder at the grief which its downfall has occasioned to THE COURIER.—We perceive the same love of minute interference, the same want of great and leading principles, and the same love of that left-handed wisdom which consists in paltry trick and dissimulation. Their pretences are an insult to the understanding; and we cannot therefore wonder that the sense of this should have provoked the left side of the French Chamber to join their enemies, with a view to a riddance from them.—*Morning Chronicle, December 20.*

Indian Islands.—The Archipelago of the Indian Islands is not only of importance in itself, but of deep and high interest from its connexion, geographical and commercial, with those great nations, the most civilized, and, which is the same thing, the most populous and industrious people of all Asia. The Islands lie in a deep and unbroken chain along the whole coasts of those countries, which are utterly unapproachable but by passing through them. This is strictly true of all the rest of the globe in reference to those countries, whether the navigator goes from the Eastern or the Western hemisphere, or returns to either. These countries, if we include Japan, contain more than a moiety of the population of the habitable earth. Thus Siam has 15 millions; Cochin China and its dependencies 25. China has never been reckoned under 150, nor Japan under 60 millions, making the enormous aggregate of 250 millions.—If we yet retrieve our errors, and become more just to ourselves, and to the people of these regions, we may still make them our customers, and confer benefits upon ourselves and them. They have not, and no people have a prejudice against a safe and peaceful foreign intercourse—no inveterate antipathy against being made rich and comfortable, as the enemies of peace would irrationally make us think they have. Their elevated rank in the scale of social order, shews at once that they practise the arts of peace and of industry. They do not, indeed, like to be conquered, or plundered, or insulted, and so much the safer for us as well as for them. When we have guessed pretty nearly at the density of population in any particular country, and ascertained that the existence of harbours and rivers makes it accessible to our navigation, we have

ascertained enough.—Free and fair commerce will do all the rest for it will not only conquer every peculiar prejudice of a people, but will in time accomplish the more difficult task of obliterating the recollection of the insults and violence committed under an opposite system.

With the millions of people now alluded to, we have hardly any more intercourse than if they were the inhabitants of another planet; for what is our petty traffic of twenty thousand tons to China, compared with the vast population and wealth of that Empire, and with our spirit and our capital? The rest are a dead blank. What a strange and unaccountable perversion of all true wisdom has there not prevailed in the policy which the European nations have pursued in regard to their Indian trade? When COLUMBUS and DE GAMA discovered nearly about the same time the Eastern and Western hemispheres, who would have anticipated the opposite result of the connection with Europeans? The Indies we found inhabited by great and civilized nations, ready to receive our commerce with open arms. They have been estranged from us by our misconduct, and after three centuries of dirty piddling work, we leave off worse than we began. During the same time we depopulated America, and re-peopled the new Continent with our own race, raising from ourselves whole nations of consumers. Such is the obstinacy of our prejudices respecting the Indian trade, that it is from this new people we are to be instructed in true principles. The Americans were the first who ever conducted an honest and useful trade with India, and the results, are conspicuous enough. Their commerce with India is at present greater than that of all Europe put together, and with China in proportion to ours as 10 is to 7, and that of the rest of Europe something like what a million is to zero. We may say upon this with Lord BYRON, that "Man's a strange animal, and makes a strange use of his own reason."—*Morning Chronicle*, December 20.

Borough of Grampound.—A Correspondent says, that the effects of the disfranchisement of the borough of Grampound, upon the circumstances of the *electors*, have become very apparent. Mr. David YARCOE, a tailor, who is at present Mayor of that place, is now confined for debt, and his petition, as an insolvent debtor, is to be heard in London, on the 4th of January next. If some other of the boroughs of Cornwall, which are not a whit behind Grampound in venality, were treated in a similar manner, a material alteration in the situation of those persons called *freemen* or *electors*, would soon be manifest.—*West Briton*.

Caution to Mothers.—Last week a child, of about four months old, belonging to a woman of the name of Peckham, near Lewes, cried in a most vehement manner, without any apparent cause. The child was undressed, and closely examined by the neighbours, who thought that a pin might be the cause; when, to their utter astonishment, they found, near the child's navel, and just through the skin, the end of a common sewing needle, which had been forced by some means or other into the infant's stomach! The needle was drawn out, and the infant is doing well.—*Evening Paper*.

An old Offender.—Yesterday morning (Dec. 18.) at day-break, a servant in Kingston, having occasion to go out of doors for a minute, was much startled at her return by observing a pair of legs below her bed. As the family, consisting entirely of females, were sleeping, she with considerable presence of mind paid no attention to the circumstance, but calmly went out again and locked the outer door. She immediately gave the alarm to the neighbourhood, when a messenger was despatched for police officers, who, on arriving, soon dragged the culprit from his hiding place. He was found to be an old offender, just discharged from Bridewell.—*Glasgow Courier*, Saturday.

A Free and Water-proof Cement.—To half a pint of milk put an equal quantity of vinegar, in order to curdle it; then separate the curd from the whey, and mix the whey with the whites or four or five eggs, beating the whole together. When it is well

mixed add a little quick lime, through a sieve, until it has acquired the consistency of thick paste. With this cement brokea vessels and cracks of all kinds may be mended. It dries quickly and resists the action of fire and water.

Treatment of Horses.—We are informed that most of the horses in this part of the country, denominated hunters and roadsters, or hacks, labour at present under an obstructed perspiration, which exhibits itself by a cough, and from its prevalence amongst this description of horses is called by many persons a distemper that is going through the country, occasioned, perhaps, not so much by the variableness of the weather, as a wish or determination in the owners or grooms of such horses to have them fine in coat, in fact to have a real summer's dress on them in the cold of winter—to wear nankeen when flannel would be the most proper—to have a fine short coat, when nature, by the natural growth of the hair at this season, in all animals, evidently intended they should have a good warm covering; but, to prevent which, most of the stables are now so contrived, as when shut up to exclude fresh air, so that when opened, particularly in a morning, a person might easily fancy he was entering a hot-house rather than a place, destined for so hardy an animal as the horse; in fact, it is laughable to any man who exercises his reason on the subject, to see the pains which most grooms are at to keep their stables, not merely warm, but actually hot; to such an extent is this sometimes carried, that even the key-hole of the stable-door must be closed! Thus three or four, or more horses, warmly clothed, are shut up for eight hours to breathe the same air over and over again, till it becomes so heated and impure as to make it doubtful whether a candle would in the morning burn in it, and the horses themselves so warm, as, in some instances, to display no inconsiderable degree of perspiration, and in which state they are usually brought out, but ill prepared to brave the variableness of the weather, or the will of the rider. With such a mode of management, need any one be surprised at horses having colds and coughs? Certainly not; but as our correspondent is aware that great sacrifices of health and usefulness will still be made for the sake of a fine bright coat, he adds, when a horse does labour under the above named complaint, a respectable author recommends bleeding according to size, condition, and violence of the symptoms—say from five to eight pints, after which a pectoral cordial ball, 2 oz., a warm mash of bran and oats, and 2 oz. of nitre dissolved in the horse's drink, is to be given; good warm clothing to be put on during the night, and three or four hours' walking exercise during the day (if fair), will in general speedily remove such complaints: this method (except the bleeding) to be repeated, if necessary, for a few evenings; if the blood is very sily, 2 oz. of nitre may be dissolved in the horse's water in the morning as well as evening.—*Hull Rockingham*.

The Complaint Removed.—Rose, the private and confidential Secretary of Louis XIV. had married his daughter to M. Portal president of the parliament.—The husband was but little contented with the lady's temper and disposition, of which he did not scruple to make frequent complaint to her father. Rose, who was not much pleased at this continual querulousness, said one day to his son-in-law, as he was preparing to open a fresh budget of matrimonial grievances, "You are right, Portal, my daughter is a headstrong impertinent jade, and the next time I hear any more complaints of her conduct I will disinherit her." It is needless to say, that owing to this ingenious determination, either the lady's behaviour was immediately reformed, or at least the husband cured of finding fault.

Sage of the Law.—A certain Sage of the Law, whose celebrity did not arise from his tempering judgment with mercy, on leaving the town where he had left eleven out of twelve prisoners for execution, was delayed by a young coach horse, which he was about to purchase, dropping down dead in the harness. "Strange accident indeed!" exclaimed the Judge, pettishly. "Not at all, my Lord," replied the coachman, sulkily; "I thought how it would be with the poor beast" when I was told as how your Lordship had taken him upon trial!"

Dr. Stoddart.

Times, December 24, 1821.

As I have in general no opportunity of knowing the proceedings of the above-named person, in his capacity of writer in a journal in which the title of *THE TIMES* is dishonourably imitated by him, I am anxious to dispose of him at once, while he is before the public. I should never have known of that article of his which called down my last declaration, had it not been for a complaint made to me, on a visit to London six weeks after the appearance of the article, by Mr. Watkins, the deputy publisher of *THE TIMES*, that his veracity was falsely impeached by Dr. Stoddart. Mr. Watkins, who is constantly in London, though much engaged, will have frequent opportunities of compelling one who has injured him to do him justice: but Dr. Stoddart may continue slandering me and the concern which I conducted, from his obscure nook, without my knowing it. I therefore wish to leave a summary of such facts as may at once prove the falsehood of all he can say, if in future he either attempt to calumniate me, or justify himself in his transactions with me. And, first, as a part of the exposure which I have to make of this man, I insert all the answer he has been able to furnish to my last declaration:—

MR. JOHN WALTER.

The private concerns of an individual are of so little moment to the public that I feel reluctant to advert to the long article in *THE TIMES* of yesterday, relating personally to myself; but as that article is signed by Mr. John Walter, it may perhaps be expected that I should take some notice of it, especially as it purports to be in answer to an article in *THE NEW TIMES* of the 26th of October!

Mr. Walter has been at the pains to inform the public of several facts which have long been tolerably well known.

1. That the *Leading Articles against Buonaparte*, in *THE TIMES*, were written by me.

2. That within a year and a half after I had begun to write them, the daily sale of that paper increased at least 2,000.

3. That I wrote the *Leading Articles of THE TIMES* regularly for four years and a quarter (not to mention my occasional and gratuitous communications to it for above two years more).

And 4. That during great part of the time I was connected with that paper, Mr. Walter paid me, under an 'express engagement,' *Fifteen Hundred Pounds* a year.

These admissions abundantly falsify the contemptible insinuations against me, which have appeared, on various occasions in *THE TIMES*! and render it quite unnecessary for me to enter into any argument on the value of my services to the Proprietors of that paper. With regard to any other circumstances of my connexion with *THE TIMES*, I have to observe, that so long ago as the 18th of February, 1817, I pointedly addressed to Mr. Walter, in *THE NEW TIMES*, a *Series of Questions* tending to place that subject in the fairest view before the public. I repeated the same questions in the same open manner on the 2d of January, 1819; but though so long a period has elapsed, they still remain unanswered; When Mr. Walter shall have giving distinct answers to all those questions, it will be time enough for me to reply more particularly to his presents misrepresentations.

Mr. Walter thought fit to publish extracts of my confidential letters to him, written in the most confidential of all situations. The public will not be much surprised at this, when they recollect his disclosure of a private communication made many years before to *THE TIMES* by a member of Lord Sidmouth's family---a disclosure indignantly reprobated by cotemporary journalists, and indeed by every honourable mind in the kingdom. If Mr. Walter can reconcile such conduct to his own feelings I can assure him that it will never disturb mine; still less will it induce me to expose to public view those private concerns of himself and his family, which my intercourse with him has brought to my knowledge.

His last effort of puny malice is to select from the mass of matter contained in the *Leading Articles of THE TIMES*, for four years and a quarter, three short passages, in which certain Members of the present Administration are mentioned in terms that I do not pretend to justify. Of these articles I have no precise recollection: nor do I know whether they may not have been among the number written by me, which (as Mr. Walter says) were sometimes 'reviewed,' before publication, by another person: but even if they were entirely my own, I have too much reliance on the candour of the Gentlemen alluded to, to believe that they can entertain the least displeasure at a hasty expression or two written many years ago in the warmth of political discussion, on detached topics, by a

person whose general labours at that period (as they have since done me the honour to say) they considered to be of great national utility.

JOHN STODDART.

Dr. Stoddart, it will be perceived, here says, that the manner in which I treat him shall "not induce him to expose to public view those private concerns of myself and my family, which my intercourse with him has brought to his knowledge." In reply to this impotent, but not therefore less detestable threat, I have now to inform the public, that the same threat, couched in similar words, has been sent at this very time to two members of my family by the notorious Sharp, with whom Dr. Stoddart, I believe, is connected in the management of the Bridge-street Association. The words of Dr. Stoddart will be seen above; and I here insert a part of Sharp's threatening letter, dated No. 6, Bridge-street, December 17, 1821, the very office of the Association:—

"If any thing could give me more pain than another, it would be, first, the necessity of referring to the acts of those who are gone to render their final account; and, next, to the promulgation of any thing which could wound the feelings of respectable person, and especially of females, now living: but there is a point beyond which human endurance cannot go; and, for the good of society, ought not to be carried. That point, to one less disposed to forbearance than myself, would have been long since considered past: with me, I say frankly, it has arrived. I therefore call upon you to use that influence which you possess---or ought to possess---as a proprietor of *THE TIMES* paper, and by the moral obligations which you are bound to fulfil as a husband, a father, and a man, to put an end to the calumnious and abusive course which has been therein pursued: for if driven---and most reluctantly I shall be so---to acts of retaliation, it may perhaps prove, that there are few families to whose recollection the occurrence of private and domestic misfortune can be brought back with less agreeable sensations than to those who bear, or have borne, the name of Walter."

I pass by the atrocity of threatening to wound the feelings of females, whom the writer is obliged, in the same sentence, to acknowledge to be "respectable." I argue only on the identity of the plot, from the uniformity of the proceeding between these two worthies.

Now, I say, let the abettors of Dr. Stoddart (if there be any such) look at the man they endeavour to support. But even this is not all. I dare Dr. Stoddart---I do more---I charge him, if, during his intercourse with me, as he here basely insinuates, he has seen or known any thing that can in any way reflect upon my honour or integrity, to bring it before the public. I absolve him from all bonds of confidence---from every pledge of secrecy. One man cannot urge another more strongly than I do him, to execute his threat, if he be able, by publishing the transaction or transactions of which he darkly intimates that he has the cognizance. Till he does this, I can calmly assure the public (such assurance to my friends, I trust, is unnecessary), that Dr. Stoddart, during a period---I allow with some shame---of very confidential intercourse on my part, obtained possession of no secret of which I need dread the publication---for I had none such to communicate.

With respect to my supposed breach of confidence towards the Addington family, I must (from obvious causes) deal briefly, but it shall be satisfactorily. I was accused by a member of that family of slandering Mr. Canning. Every effort was made to drag me, the supposed Editor of *THE TIMES*, to the bar of the House of Commons, and from thence to Newgate, on account of the conscientious report of a speech in *THE TIMES* reflecting upon Mr. Canning, which report I had never seen till it appeared in print. Indignant at this conduct, through which I was to be sacrificed by the Addingtons in order to enable them to make their peace with their enemy, I simply replied (and, of necessity, proved) that it was not I, but---incredible as the thing might seem---my accusers, who had defamed Mr. Canning. Was not such an act of justice and self-preservation imposed upon me, when my danger sprung---not from a third or different person---but from the voluntary, unnecessary, and officious accusation of those who had committed the offence? Could I suffer the Addingtons to abuse Mr. Canning, and then with their own mouth unprovoked charge me with the offence,---and, for an

offence of a similar kind, do all they could to get the author into Newgate, simply because they thought that author must be myself?

But if I feel perfectly justified on this subject, how much more am I in the case of Dr. Stoddart, who, having been the first to lay open the whole of the private transactions between himself and me,—his salary, his services, his professed opinions, has left me no means of refuting his misstatements, but by the publication of his letters, or those parts of them which really describe the transactions in question? Did I publish the account of Dr. Stoddart's engagement at THE TIMES office, the extent of his remuneration—or the period of his dismissal? No: never would these circumstances, or the name of Dr. Stoddart, as connected with them, have appeared in THE TIMES, or escaped my lips, if he had not himself brought them before the public.

Dr. Stoddart would now take credit with Ministers for having quitted THE TIMES journal when I had the management of it, on account of his unwillingness to decry the acts of Government, and to praise those of the radical reformers. Justly outraged that this charge of calumniating Ministers should come from the author of the mischief, I reply that it is false. I assert and prove, on the contrary, that Dr. Stoddart did not voluntarily quit the journal, but was discharged; and that among the many causes of his discharge, one was the habitual offence which he gave to Ministers; in which proceeding, at that time most improper and unjust, I checked him repeatedly before his dismissal. He wants now to lay his own abuse of Ministers upon others; as he once mistook for his own, an exposure of Cobbett, published in this journal, of which he was not, and could not be, the author; and which Government, at its own expense, republished in a detached sheet.

He says, in the paragraph quoted near the beginning of this article, "that I have only selected three short passages reflecting on certain members of the present Administration in a way that HE DOES NOT PRETEND TO JUSTIFY." How madly! This his exculpation, however, is not true; for I charged him before, and, having the proofs by me, I charge him now, with having written nearly fifty articles against the present Ministry, during only four months of the last year in which he wrote for THE TIMES, a period when, as he complains, "his influence had become something less than nothing." I here insert a proof both of the delicacy which I felt with respect to attacking the Addingtons, and of my general disinclination to admit of Dr. Stoddart's abuse of Ministers. It was not more than six weeks before his dismissal that he sent a letter to THE TIMES, reflecting severely on Lord Sidmouth's conduct as Secretary of the Home Department. I have a note by me, which accompanied that letter, and in which Dr. Stoddart says, "I think, however, Lord Sidmouth deserves an attack, which I have accordingly made in the accompanying." That attack I have not indeed by me at present, because I returned it to Dr. Stoddart, declining the insertion of what he thought a merited attack upon one of the Ministers, as I likewise stopped the insertion of a sackful of others upon all of them. Do this, and the other facts I have adduced, show a disposition in me, while I had the management of THE TIMES, to decry the King's servants, or slander his Government?

Now, therefore, let Ministers take this Dr. Stoddart: they know what he is, and so does the public. I may, perhaps, have done with him; for I think there is little more of him that needs demolishing. I can only say, if any one pities him, that the duty imposed upon me has been unavoidable. He, though thus criminal, has always been the first to assail. After his discharge by me from THE TIMES journal, I should hardly ever have thought of him: but his first proceeding is to counterfeit the title of the publication from which he had been dismissed. I might have complained of this as a dishonest act, but he did not give me time. He began first by abusing me for dismissing him, as if I did not know the interest of the concern which I had then managed for many years, too well to part with an useful coadjutor. He magnified his services, as if THE TIMES, which sunk from the time when I regularly engaged him, and rose with his departure, had been dependent upon him for its existence. I never see that

daily blazonry of his dishonesty which he entitles THE NEW TIMES; and I learn that it is not taken in at the office: but I am informed that it contains incessant abuse of THE TIMES in a manner that is not usual among cotemporary publications opposed in politics. Let thus much suffice for a reply:—If the reptile that is trampled into the earth at one hole puts forth his head to hiss and sting at another, he must be trodden in afresh. He may now perhaps at last feel that it is more advantageous to him to continue quiet.

JOHN WALTER.

Printing-house square, Dec. 20, 1821.

Drury-lane Theatre.—Last night (Dec. 10,) a crowded audience was attracted to witness the performance of the Tragedy of *Macbeth*, Miss EDMISTON, the young lady who had made so successful a debut in *Jane Shore*, undertook the arduous character of *Lady Macbeth*; Mr. KEAN represented the daring tyrant; and Mr. COOPER the afflicted, but high-spirited *Macduff*. When it is considered that this was but the third appearance of Miss EDMISTON upon any stage, it will seem not a little extraordinary that she should have acquitted herself with even moderate pretensions to favour. The transition from *Jane Shore* to *Lady Macbeth* was certainly full of hazard. The Managers themselves appear to have felt it, and in conformity with that feeling, a Preparatory Address was spoken by Mr. COOPER, acknowledging the difficulty of the undertaking, and deprecating all comparison with the great heroine of the stage who may be said to have retouched this powerful portrait of SHAKESPEARE'S, filled up its outlines, and established its pre-eminence in the admiration of the present age. It would be hard to refuse a request so reasonable under the circumstances, and therefore we shall regard the effort of last night upon its individual merits, and without any reference to the distinguished name which has left ambition hopeless. Miss EDMISTON'S youth and figure by no means correspond with the notion we imbibe of *Lady Macbeth* from the Tragedy itself; but the obstacle was not of sufficient importance to weigh against her just conception of the character. That we may pronounce not only to have been correct, but in some instances to have been manifested in touches of such real spirit and intelligence as completed the dramatic illusion. The opening scene was very impressive; she read the letter in a manner which produced a breathless suspense, that was followed by enthusiastic applause. Again, in the scene which ensues after the commission of the murder, she distinguished herself by a firmness of deportment, and an energy of tone completely in unison with the character. We must observe, however, that there was a falling off in the Banquet scene, and a want of impression in her delivery of that taunting and scornful question "Are you a man?" The sleeping scene, though in some respects entitled to praise, was also inferior, in our judgment, to those we have already commended. Whether from the failure of her voice at the close of an effort so exhausting, or from a temporary forgetfulness of the immense size of the Theatre, she was almost inaudible at the conclusion. It is true that the accents of sleep should be kept within the under tones; but "a Playhouse whisper" is a proverbial expression, the meaning of which suggests that every thing be intelligible to the audience. Upon the whole, this aspiring actress has made good her ground, notwithstanding the extreme peril of the attempt, and consequently has succeeded in adding to her reputation. Mr. KEAN'S *Macbeth* is well known. Though not occupying, in general estimation, the same rank with his *Richard* and *Othello*, it is still a first-rate performance, at least as it was sustained last night. Whatever may be thought of it as a whole, there are particular beauties in his exhibitions of the Scottish Tyrant, which will bear a comparison with any thing he has ever done. Among those are his address to "the air drawn dagger," and his scene after the murder. The stage has nothing to excel them. We could cite in addition, many of the poetical passages, which the deep pathos of his under-voice renders conspicuously affecting. Our limits prevent us from inserting the address alluded to at the commencement of our observations. It is a rational appeal clothed in poetical language, and is attributed to the pen of the Honourable G. LAMB.—*Morning Chronicle*, Dec. 20.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—713—

Greece.

THE BARD OF GREECE TO HIS COUNTRYMEN.

"The mountains look on Marathon,
And Marathon looks on the sea;
And musing there an hour alone,
Methought that Greece might still be free;
For, standing on the Persian's grave,
I could not deem myself a slave."—BYRON.

Away, from the masque and the midnight ball,
Where the dancers move so lightly;
The vine-crown'd board of the festival,
Where the lamps are burning brightly.
Meeter, by far, to the free-born soul,
Is the watch-light's gleam on the muster-roll.

O tarry not by pleasure's side,
Midst blandishments enslaving;
Steep not thy soul in her Lethæan tide,
When Freedom's flag is waving,
Away with the wreath and its circling bloom,
For the sheeny casque and the morion plume.

A thousand chargers champ the bit;
We have arms of nerve to lead 'em;
And a thousand swords, for conquest, fit
To path a road of freedom;
And a host of Greeks have the hearts put on,
That their fathers bore at Marathon.

Awake! awake! 'tis Freedom calls;
The Moslem throne is shaken;
The turban'd robber's empire falls
The bondsman's bands are breaking;
And the olive grove, from the spoiler free,
Is rife with the hymn of Liberty.

Liverpool.

G. R.—E.

Greece.

In the STAR of Thursday (Jan. 3) we mentioned, that great atrocities were reported to have been committed by the Greeks, on the taking of Tripolizza: expressing our regret that, if (if) such excesses had been committed, so good a cause as that of the Greeks should have been stained by such a crime; and we took care to guard our Readers against giving too ready credence to such a statement, by informing them that "all the French Papers were silent as to this affair." In fact, we had every reason to discredit the charge; and now we assert that the whole was a gross fabrication, got up—not in the Office of the Austrian Observer, for that would not have surprised us—but by pretended official caterers for the Courier. Yes, this is the fact, and all England ought to know it. Not only is it the open policy of men connected with the Government to endeavour to chill every generous feeling in favour of an oppressed people, but our ears, in aid of this policy, are daily abused with the most impudent forgeries! and for what purpose? to seduce the people of this country into a belief that the Turks are every thing that is good, humane, and civilized—in a word, that the rule of the Porte is a Legitimate Government! but the Greeks, the robbed, the enslaved, the butchered Greeks are deserving of neither help nor commiseration.

Let the Public only mark the means employed to give a greater semblance of truth to the charge respecting the conduct of the Greeks on taking Tripolizza. The article on which we founded our short notice, concluded thus: "As it is known that a British Gentleman; M. Gordon, was 'Chef d'Etat Major' of the besieging army, we have great pleasure in being able to state, that although Mr Gordon was present at the siege, and contributed to its success by his exertions, as he had to the preparations for it by his liberality, he earnestly remonstrated against the treachery in contemplation; and finding all his representations disregarded, he quitted the camp, and has since quitted the service altogether, conceiving that it was neither consistent with his own honor, nor with the honor of his country, to support a cause which was carried on in violation of every principle of good faith and humanity.

In the statement just quoted, there is not one word of truth from beginning to end. There are letters in town from Mr. Gordon so late as the 12th of October, six weeks at least after the capture of Tripolizza. That Gentleman was then holding the rank of Chef d'Etat Major of Prince Ypsilanti, and was on his way to Tripolizza, of which, we understand, he has since been made Commandant. Mr. Gordon did not share in the siege, and storming of Tripolizza, for he was then in the Island of Idra. So very different is the opinion entertained by this gallant Scotsman of the Greeks from that attributed to him that he writes in the highest terms

of their union, of their warlike enthusiasm, and of the advancement they were making in every thing conducive to their independence.

As to the Turks reported, in the foul fabrication to which we have alluded, to have been so cruelly used by the Greeks, let the people of this country, whom 'it is sought to deceive, mark the real facts. The Turkish garrison of Tripolizza were actually treating with the Greeks on the terms of a capitulation, when the news arrived of a Turkish fleet having been seen in the Ionian sea; on learning this, the Turks broke off the treaty; and, in consequence, the Greeks carried the place by storm, at an expense of 500 of their own men. We need not mention, what the cruel usages of even civilized warfare permits under such circumstances; but we must put our readers in possession of another fact, of the utmost importance to be known when certain unfeeling brutes in our own country would stigmatize as barbarians a people struggling for the common rights of civilized nations.

When the Turks first received information of the designs of the Greeks, the Pacha of Tripolizza, which is the capital seat of Government of the Morea, summoned all the Bishops and Magnates of the Greeks to assemble there. About fifty persons of the chief families of the country, who certainly were not privy to any design of insurrection, obeyed his mandate.—The revolution immediately broke out, and these individuals were detained by the Pacha as hostages. We may judge what must have been the surprise of the Greeks, when on taking the town, they found that these distinguished personages had been cruelly butchered two months before.

Need we wonder—after carrying a place by storm—a place occupied by merciless barbarians, who have, in fact, shewn a determination to extirpate (yes, to Extirpate) the whole race of the Greeks—after finding that these Legitimates had murdered their hostages!—after learning too the cruelties and butcheries perpetrated on their countrymen at Constantinople! Need we wonder that the Greeks, after all this, should have exercised vengeance on their oppressors? would Englishmen themselves have refrained from the salutary work of vengeance?—we say the SALUTARY WORKS—for where extirpation is the avowed aim of the oppressor, to spare him is to commit suicide.

But is it true that such enormities as some people, unworthy of the name of Englishmen, have imputed to the Greeks on this occasion, were actually perpetrated? No—it is a foul and wilful calumny, invented and circulated for the basest of purposes—to put the people of this country in love with a detestable race, the avowed enemies of the Christian name; and to make them look with indifference on the numberless butcheries inflicted on men professing the same faith with themselves. "Let shame and confusion overtake such men!" must be the exclamation of every man whose veins are filled with true English blood.

The policy of our rulers, so far as we can judge of it by what transpires here and in the Ionian Islands, is, at this moment most detestable, and must sink them in the esteem of this generous spirited nation. But ere long they will have reason to repent of their folly. They appear to have allowed themselves to be duped by the great northern Holy Ally; and yet they neglect the only means left to them to counteract his ambitious views. Let him alone, and he will unite Turkey to his already overgrown empire. Ought this to be permitted? How can it be prevented? By enabling the Greeks to form themselves into an independent State. Is it too late to effect this? Perhaps not. At all events it is not too late to make attempt. Nor need we to stand alone in this. It seems pretty obvious that France is disposed to counteract the ambitious projects of the Autocrat; not by upholding the Turkish power against that of Russia, but by supporting the Greeks in the struggle in which they are now embarked. Russia, it is true, from mere vicinage, possesses many advantages; but with all her power, she will find it no easy project to obtain the sovereignty of Greece, if France and England shall unite in interposing their veto. But after the stupidity, the wickedness even, that appears to have dictated every proceeding respecting the present situation of affairs in the East, we confess that we have but faint hopes of any measure that ought to be pursued being adopted by this country; under our present system. Quam Deus vult perdere prius dementat.—*Litchfield Mercury, Jan. 4.*

ON AN ILLUSTRIOUS PRINCE.

Resolving, though late, some reform to enforce,
G—E at sixty commences a continent course.

ON CERTAIN SUBSCRIBERS TO A CERTAIN FUND, RECEIVING A CERTAIN REFUSAL.

Subscribers! have they hurt your pride?
And have you taken huff?
You wish'd to cut a dash, but tried
With Blades not Sharp enough.

Pugilistic Exhibitions.

From the Observer, London Weekly Paper.

The circumstance of a pugilistic contest of extraordinary celebrity having taken place within the observation of this paper, has led us to reflect upon the probable influence of such exhibitions upon the manners of the great body of the people. It is impossible that men can take a lively interest in such scenes without retaining some permanent impressions and associations, which will be forcible and lasting, in proportion to the strength of the excitement. It is impossible that 20 or 30,000 people can collect together—that the metropolis should pour forth its gamblers and vagabonds, and the country call together its idlers and profligates, to witness a brutal display of strength and skill, without inducing habits and feelings which may go very far in forming a national character. We therefore are justified in treating this subject as a question of politics;—for after all that laws and institutions can effect, the temper of the people can afford the only sure and philosophical test of the proper adaptation of the system of government under which they live—and that temper may as readily be discovered in their amusements, as in their more serious pursuits.

The displays of boxing, and even the more ferocious games of the common people, such as bullbaiting, have long since been advocated as tending to keep up the manliness of the English character. The arguments by which this assertion has been supported are very trite. They mistake the difference between courage and brutality; and they set up animal force above moral principle. We are ready to admit, that the old English practice of deciding a quarrel by the chances of a cross-buttock, is infinitely preferable to the Portuguese stiletto; and we willingly concede that a bloody nose is a much safer termination of an affray than a stab through the ribs. But the question is, whether our labourers and mechanics would not continue to resort to the ancient and approved mode of settling their disputes, without the encouragement of one of the most debasing modes of gambling of this gambling nation; and whether the learning of "the Fancy" has really had the slightest effect in keeping up that physical strength and that moral courage, which have distinguished our nation from the day of Cressy to that of Waterloo.

The reduction of boxing to a science has probably its advantages. It keeps in subjection the coarse and unruly spirits who presume upon their strength. It makes it not quite safe for a ruffian of twelve stone to bully a stripling of eight. But it appears to us, that if the science can only flourish by the maintenance of that system of gladiatorial display, which periodically calls together all the refuse of the metropolis, we had better return to the unskilfulness of our ancestors, who could beat each other for an hour without being hurt "past surgery."

A prize fight is the Carnival of England. On such an occasion the distinctions of rank are laid aside: the decencies of society are forgotten. The pickpocket bats with the peer, while he steals his handkerchief; and the dandy of a drawing-room is proud of a sly nod from the hanger-on of the Fives-Court. All are vulgarised. The veil is removed from every species of vice and blackguardism; crime becomes a familiar object; and as the taste of a novice ceases to be outraged, his principle very soon yields to the force of example. The natural disinclination to behold the infliction of pain gives place to the strong excitement which is produced by the spirit of gambling; and men, who would not willingly have their humanity questioned, come to look coolly, and even jestingly, upon human beings combating to the death; for the amusement of a licentious multitude. It would be idle to argue that such habits are incompatible with a Christian spirit, because that conclusion is quite obvious. We are sure that they are not a whit more gentlemanly than George Selwyn's taste for seeing executions.

But the influence of prize-fights is not confined to the actual spectators. "The Fancy" has its accredited historians, and even its peculiar language. The newspapers, however opposed to this system, are under the necessity of giving publicity to these reports, or they would infallibly lose a large portion of their readers. The ingenuity with which the vocabulary of boxing has been constructed has rendered the study of its idioms very fashionable; and, although some of its most approved epithets are borrowed from the flash terms of thieves, the slang of St. Giles's readily passes current at St. James's, and very effectually levels the distinctions between the extremes of our social state. If the evil were to stop at this point, of vulgarizing and degrading down to the bully and the blackleg, those who have a natural "alacrity in descending," we should not much complain; but it unfortunately happens, that a very large and a very interesting portion of the community (the young and inexperienced) have their habits to be formed;—and those who know any thing of the human mind, know that an acquaintance with vice is a very certain introduction to its practice. When the language of thieves and blackguards comes to be considered an agreeable accomplishment, a practical acquaintance with their characters may be easily formed at the prize-ring; and when it is discovered that Mr. —, the pickpocket, is a very genteel man, and Mr. —, the bottle-holder, a fellow of great

talent, the horror of vice receives a very material diminution, and the mind gradually looks with less disgust upon crimes of every denomination,—as the youth of Germany were said to have a great disposition for saying "Stop" to a traveller, during the popularity of Schiller's "Robbers."

The facility with which an acquaintance with vice may be cultivated, appears to us the great moral evil of the present day. We do not advocate that narrow and mistaken system of education, which attempts to preserve the youthful mind pure, by concealing from it all knowledge of the existence of licentiousness. But we think it infinitely more dangerous prematurely to withdraw the veil, and to make the enthusiastic believer in the goodness of human nature thoroughly acquainted with crime in all its stimulating forms. We have a book before us, printed with considerable elegance, and adorned with expensive engravings, which is a sort of manual of profligacy. It is entitled "Life in London." It is written by a professor of slang, one of the most celebrated reporters of the mysteries of Prize-fights. And as if the book were not injurious enough at its price of a guinea, the managers of two or three London theatres have dramatised it, for the edification of all apprentices who can command an hour and a shilling. Decent people laugh at the slang of Mr. Egan's "Life in London," and his "fancy" narratives; and when they next read of an execution at the Old Bailey, turn up their eyes at the surprising increase of crime, and the lamentable inefficiency of our penal laws. We have dwelt little upon the political part of the subject, because the moral branch of the question naturally points to it. We believe prize-fights, and the habits they induce, make a brutal and a vicious population. This is a very different thing from.

"A bold peasantry, their country's pride."

There are not two races more distinct than those of the London swell and the English yeoman. When the one shall thrust out the other, our glory will be a tale of "by gone time."

St. Paul's School.

Tuesday a numerous assemblage of Ladies and Gentlemen attended the usual Winter Speeches of this distinguished seminary. Among the company we observed, after the President of the Trustees, G. Palmer, Esq., the Right Reverend the Bishop of Landaff, Sir George Staunton, Bart., Sir Thos. Laurence, the Rev. Dr. Richards, Rev. Dr. Shepherd, &c. &c.

The following is the list of the performances, with the names of the young Gentlemen by whom the speeches were delivered:

LEE	Hodier, namum, quos vocant, Græcorum in libertatem sese vindicantium a partibus standum est.	
INNES	Hodiernorum, quos vocant, Græcorum seditiose agentium a partibus declinandum est.	
STONE	Demosthenes pro Corona.	
COPELAND	Sampson	Milton.
SCAMPS, Major	Catiline ad suos	Sallust.
BULL	Polynices	
SCAMPS, Minor	Eteocles	Euripides.
ROBINSON	Jocasta	
HASSALL	Idler	Dr. Johnson.
HALLETT	M. Popili Cos. ad suos	Livy.
STEEL	Menippus	
HADEN	Charon	Lucian.
SHACKLETON	Mercury	
HOCKIN	Latinius	Virgil.
BERNARD	Norfolk	
CHALKEN	Bolingbroke	Shakspeare.
SANTON	Richard II.	
POWELL	Demea	
ARNOLD	Syrus	Dr. Addison.
HALLIDAY	Micio	Act. 4. Sc. 7.
FONTANE	Dromo	

The declamation reflected great credit on the Reverend Dr. Sleath, and the other Masters, by whom the young Students have been formed to so happy a perception of the elegancies of the language. We were particularly struck with the elegant and pointed delivery of the second speaker, especially in some of his arguments. The *Eteocles* and *Polynices* from the *Phœnix* of Euripides, were neat and forcible; as were also the *Cheron* and *Menippus*, from *Lucian*, with considerable humour. The *Will Marcell* of Dr. Johnson's *Idler* was given with a degree of natural shrewdness; and this was followed by considerable force and effect in the *Norfolk* and *Bolingbroke* of Shakspeare's *Richard II.* The scene from *Terence*, which closed the performance of the day, was one of its principal interest by the absence (unavoidable, we presume) of the young Gentleman who was to have supported the character of *Syrus*. Making fair allowance, however, for this mischance, it went off better than might have been expected, not without some facility both in *Demea* and *Micio*.—*Morning Chronicle*, Dec. 20.

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Newspaper Chat.

A Correspondent, in the neighbourhood of Stowe, Gloucester-shire, on Saturday last, while entertaining some young people with a sight of the heavenly bodies, through a telescope by Buge, of 24 inches diameter, discovered a comet within the sphere of Jupiter's third moon, and in a south-east direction from that planet. If its appearance should have escaped notice, the mention of the above in a newspaper may interest those who are more competent to describe its situation, course, &c.—N. B. It was also visible on Sunday.—*Morning Chronicle*.

A petition, already signed by a number of very respectable house-keepers, is preparing in Westminster, to be presented to the King, praying the erection of another bridge over the canal in St. James's park.

The *MORNING CHRONICLE* says, "Mr. Bearcroft, the son of the celebrated Barrister, is at present, as an amateur, the great attraction of the Olympic Theatre, not only in consequence of his theatrical talents, which are very considerable, but from his peculiar whim and humour, which have been long the theme of panegyric in the fashionable circles."

American Literature.—The Editor of the *NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE*, Mr. Thomas Campbell, in the Preface to the volume just concluded, has noticed, at some length the bickerings which have arisen on both sides of the Atlantic respecting the Literature of Republican America. His remarks appear to us to be made in a spirit at once conciliatory, manly, and philosophical.

Clerical Magistrates.—Our Gloucestershire Correspondent, (J. S.) writes as follows:—A poor man, with a large family, was lately committed to Worcester jail, to hard labour for three months, in default of payment of the sum of seven shillings and sixpence; by the decision of a Bench of Clerical Magistrates, for picking a few nuts in Bourton Wood; several others were obliged to pay fines for the same offence. It has been a custom, time immemorial, for any one to gather nuts in this wood;—by which many poor persons were enabled to make from 20 to 30 shilling a year; which in these distressing times would be very acceptable. The wood has lately come into the possession of Lord Redesdale, who has forbidden it, on the plea of the people destroying a little underwood; but the people still considered they had a right as usual, which led to the above convictions.—Colonel Berkeley, with his fox-hounds and qualified mischief-doers, would do more harm to the wood and adjoining estates in one day, than the poor nutters in one season. Those worthy dispensers of justice no doubt reflect on the French Revolution with shoulder-shrugging horror; but as *Othello* says,—“It is the cause, my soul; it is the cause.”—Admitting the legality of the fine,—was not the imprisonment to three months hard labour too much, in default of payment of 7s. 6d.?—Where is the poor man to find redress?

Stage Ogling.—This practice has excited the notice of a judicious Correspondent, (Y) who draws our attention to a certain performer of Jerry at the Adelphi Theatre, as one who indulges in this ultra-theatrical by-play, seemingly, he says, with the desire of “making conquests by the adroit management of his stares and glances.”—This is a habit which the actor in question will doubtless reform, on reflection, if he be a man of any sense; for it is not only offensive every where, but, as our Correspondent remarks, peculiarly so in small theatres.

Obituary.—The following judicious suggestions are forwarded by a Correspondent under the signature of “Harmodius:”—“The frequent notices in your paper of individual instances of extreme old age, as well living as dead, have led me to think that much useful information might be elicited from a narrative of the most essential circumstances and habits of life of those who have thus so greatly exceeded the ordinary limits of human existence;—such particulars, for instance, as quantity and quality of food; degrees of abstinence and indulgence in animal or intellectual enjoyments;—of exercise and labour, or of sedentary inactivity; and lastly, the proportions of health and sickness. Now, although great uncertainty may arise in ascertaining the accurate truth of many facts, though the traditionary nature of the sources from whence they must be collected, yet, among those who furnish Editors of Newspapers or other publications with cases of long life, enough might be obtained, by any one interested on the subject, to throw great light on the at present disputed question of relative causes, and might tend to establish, at least with greater probability than yet exists, the quantum of influence which the moral and habitual operations and regulations of the animal economy possess over the peculiar idiosyncrasy of that economy itself. I am not, certainly, Sir, so sanguine as to expect from any combination of facts, however numerous and well attested, that mankind will ever regain the art of living to Methuselah's age;—no, certainly not; those were the days of *Miracle*, long since found *useless*;—but if from a comparison of a multiplicity of various and opposing truths some certain general principles could be discovered, on which the preservation of human life, and what is still infinitely of more importance than mere length of life, its healthful security from the afflictions of bodily disease and moral suffering could be proved to depend, then, instead of merely exciting a momentary feeling of wonder like the present barren statement of the years an individu-

al has held his being, such a concentration of prominent circumstances attendant on lengthened existence would become the precursor of a new year, both in the science of medicine and in that of the happiness and well being of universal man. I am aware that the relater of any instance of longevity, could do little more than collect the circumstances connected with it;—to combine and deduce must be the work of a mind in full possession of the aggregate mass of particulars;—still as the flood of that mind cannot flow without the aid of such tributary streams as the class of persons, before alluded to, are able to supply, I should be happy if the hints here offered were to inspire them with industry to acquire, and disposition to communicate the particulars suggested.

Some artists, it is said, are going to publish a new edition of *Rapin's History of England*, with many Embellishment. It was observed of this author by Voltaire, that he wrote his History of England to instruct, and Hume his to be applauded—and that they both attained their end.

Lady Carteret, the wife of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, observed to the Dean of St. Patrick, that the air of Ireland was good. “For God's sake, Madam, (said Swift) don't say so in England; they'll certainly tax it!”

Dr. Johnson was one day disputing with Dr. Rose of Chiswick respecting Scotch and English writers. The sturdy Anti-Caledonian was asked what he thought of David Hume?—“Hume, Sir; a deistical scribbling fellow.”—“Well, be it so: but what say you to Lord Bute?”—“I did not know that he ever wrote any thing.”—“No! I think he has written one line surpassing any thing of Milton or Shakespeare.”—“Pray what was that, Sir?”—“It was when he wrote an order for your pension, Sir.”—The Doctor, somewhat confounded, replied,—“Why, that was a very fine line, to be sure, Sir.”

A pert young fellow heard Quin lamenting that he was grown old. “What would you give,” said he, “to be as young as I am?”—“I would even submit,” said Quin, “to be almost as foolish.”

WHITE DEVIL.—The caravan halted near the village (Om Daoud) and I walked up to the huts to look about me. My appearance on this occasion, as on many others, excited an universal shriek of surprise and horror, especially among the women, who were not a little terrified at seeing such an outcast of Nature as they consider a white man to be, peeping into their huts and asking for a little water or milk. The chief feeling which my appearance inspired I could easily perceive to be disgust, for the Negroes are all firmly persuaded that the whiteness of the skin is the effect of disease and a sign of weakness; and there is not the least doubt that a white man is looked upon by them as a being greatly inferior to themselves. At Shendy, on the market days, I often terrified people by turning short upon them, when their exclamation generally was,—“Owez billahi min as-sheyttan erradji!”—(God preserve us from the Devil!) One day, after bargaining for some onions with a country-girl in the market, she told me that if I would take off my turban and show her my head, she would give me five more onions. I insisted upon having eight, which she gave me. When I removed my turban, she started back at the sight of my white closely-shaven crown; and when I jocularly asked her whether she should like to have a husband with such a head, she expressed the greatest surprise and disgust, and swore that she would rather live with the ugliest Darfour slave.—*Burckhardt's Travels in Nubia*.

In the Preface to the *Conscious Lovers*, Steele relates, that the following Song was committed for want of a performer. Signor Carbonelli, instead of it, played on the fiddle: and it is for want of a singer that such advantageous things are said of an instrument, which were designed for a voice:—

THE DISTRESS OF A LOVE-SICK MAID

From place to place forlorn I go,
With downcast eyes, a silent shade;
Forbidden to declare my woe,
To speak, till spoken to, afraid.
My inward pang, my secret grief,
My soft consenting, looks betray;
He loves, but gives me no relief;
Why speaks not he, who may?

Prohibition.—There cannot be the smallest doubt, that owing to the late persecution of the publishers of certain theological books, their circulation has been increased ten-fold: so short-sighted is bigotry and oppression. A Spanish author tells an instructive story of the effects of prohibition:—A little boy, learning the commandments, asked his mother what was meant by adultery, which they were forbidden to commit. To evade the question, she foolishly told him it was putting his finger in a boiling pot. Every pot he afterwards saw on the fire increased the temptation of trying the forbidden sin;—and at last he was heard roaring about the house, “Oh! I've committed adultery.—I've committed adultery!”

Church and State, a Clerical Story.—The Rabbins (says Bishop Warburton) make the gaint Gog or Magog contemporary with Noah, and convinced by his preaching: so that he was disposed to take the benefit of the ark. But here lay the distress; it by no means suited

his dimensions: therefore, as he could not enter it, he contented himself to ride upon it astride? And though you must suppose that in that stormy weather he was more than half boots over, he kept his seat, and dismounted safely when the ark landed on Mount Ararat. Image now to yourself this illustrious Cavalier mounted on his hackney, and see if it does not bring before you the Church, bestrid by some lumpish Minister of State, who turns and winds it at his pleasure. The only difference is, that God believed the Preacher of righteousness and religion."—Letter from a late eminent Prelate, p. 119.

Court Manners and Conversation.—"I brought as usual (says Bishop Warburton, in a letter to Dr. Hurd,) a bad cold with me to town; and this being the first day I ventured out of doors, it was employed, as in duty bound, at Court, it being eleven-day. A buffoon Lord in waiting (you may guess whom I mean) was very busy marshaling the circle; and he said to me, without ceremony, "Move forward; you clog up the door-way."—I replied, with as little, "Did nobody clog up the King's doorstead more than I, there would be room for all honest men."—This brought the man to himself.—When the King (Geo. III.) came up to me he asked "Why I did not come to town before?"—I said, "I understood there was no business going forward in the House, in which I could be of service to his Majesty."—He replied, "He supposed the severe storm of snow would have brought me up."—I replied, "I was under cover of a very warm house."—The sturdy Bishop does not quote from his friend Pope.—

"Sure 'tis the sweetest of all earthly things
To gaze on Princes and to talk with Kings."

But he adds, "You see by all this how unfit I am for Courts; so let us leave them."

TO HIS SON VINCENT, WHILE A CHILD.

WHAT I shall leave thee, none can tell,
But all shall say, I wish thee well:
I wish thee, Vin, before all wealth,
Both bodily and ghostly health;
Nor too much wealth nor wit come to thee,
So much of either might undo thee:
I wish thee learning, not for show,
Enough for to instruct and know;
Not such as gentlemen require
To prate at table or at fire;
I wish thee all thy mother's graces,
Thy father's fortunes and his places;
I wish thee friends, and one at Court,
Not to build on, but support;
To keep thee, not in doing many
Oppressions, but from suffering any;
I wish thee peace in all thy ways,
Nor lazy nor contentious days;
And when thy soul and body part,
As innocent as now thou art,

BISHOP CORBET.

Lines addressed to a Sprightly Little Girl at Scarborough who hearing that the Writer occasionally wrote Verses, requested some from him.

Margaret we never met before,
And Margaret, we may meet no more;
What shall I say at parting?
Scarce half a moon has run her race,
Since first I saw thy fairy face,
Around this gay and giddy place,
Sweet smiles and blushes darting;
Yet, from my soul, I frankly tell,
I cannot help but wish thee well!
I dare not wish your stores of wealth,
A troop of friends, unfailing health,
And freedom from affliction,
I dare not wish you Beauty's prize,
Carnation lips, and bright blue eyes;
They look through tears—they breathe in sighs!
Hear, then, my benediction;
Of these good gifts be you possessors,
Just in the measure God sees best!
But, little Margaret, may you be,
All that His eye delights to see,
And all He loves and blesses!
The Lord, in darkness, be your light,
Your help in need, your shield in fight,
Your health, your treasure, and your might;
Your comfort in distresses
Your hope through ev'ry future breath,
And your eternal joy in death!

CLERICUS.

The Greeks.

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.

SIR,

A very erudite Gentleman some time ago wrote and published several Epigrams in Hebrew, which, considering their quality, induced a friend of mine to indulge in the pleasantry of observing that they were written "without points." Your Correspondent (Dec. 12) would seem to insinuate that such is the case with the whole body of Greek Epigrams. This is far from just. It is true that the Greeks; with more polish, are less ambitious of what the moderns call point, than Epigrammatists of later days, but they are by no means so purely innocent in this matter as your friend would describe them. The specimen which he gives is not so characteristic of the Greek, as it is illustrative of Mr. WOODWORTH's style, were he to display his exquisite notion of simplicity and nature in an Epigram. To defend the Greeks at this moment, and in this land of Christianity and learning, is, I know, and I blush to say it, a high crime and misdemeanor, but I shall nevertheless stand up for them against your Correspondent, and shew that their Epigrams (as I hope they will their swords) are not without point.

For instance the

Οὐχι τροφῆς παρα σοι χρηζόμεν, ἀλλὰ μόνος,

in JOHNSON's *delectus Gr. Epig.* which I shall turn into English, and for the sake of making it more level to the comprehension of the English reader, I propose to lay the scene in the Lord C—ll—r's Pantry,

GREEK EPIGRAM.

A mouse once in the Pantry spied,
"What dost thou there?" the Master cried,
"I'll make thee helter skelter!"
"Nay," said the Mouse, "now, be not rude,
"I came not here, thou know'st, for food,
"I only came for shelter:—
"Why all this fuss with me, poor Mouse,
"When if I did come in thy house,
"No appetite inclin'd me;
"And 'twas not love, but very fear,
"Conceiving, Learned Sir, that here
"No Cat would think to find me!"

VINDEX.

Penetrating Investigation of Bajazet.

When the Count de Nevers and the French Barons were with Bajazet, a poor woman came to him in tears, to demand justice against one of his servants, and said, "Sultan, I address myself to thee, as my Sovereign, and complain of one of thy servants, who is, I understand, attached to thy person. He this morning entered my house, and seized by force the goat's milk I had provided for myself and children, and drank it against my will. I told him that I should complain to thee of this outrage, but I had no sooner uttered the words than he gave me two great cuffs, and would not leave me though I ordered him in thy name. Sultan, do me justice, as thou hast sworn to the people thou wouldst, that I may be satisfied, this injury be punished, and that every one may know thou wilt see the meanest of thy subjects righted."

The Sultan was very rigidly determined that all crimes committed within his dominions should be severely punished;—he therefore listened to her attentively, and swore he would do her justice. He then ordered the varlet to be brought and confronted with the woman, who repeated her complaint. The varlet who dreaded Bajazet, began to make excuses, saying it was all false. The woman told a plain tale, and persisted in its truth. The Sultan stopped her and said—"Woman, consider well thy accusation; for if I find thou hast told me a lie, thou shalt suffer death." "Sir," replied the woman, "I consent to it." The Sultan then ordered the varlet to be seized, and to have his belly opened, for otherwise he could not have known if he had drunk the milk or not. It was there found, for it had not had time to be digested? and the Sultan on seeing it said to the woman—"Thus hadst just cause of complaint; now go thy way, for the injury done thee has been punished."—*Froissart's Chronicles.*

We cannot but admire this compendious mode of searching for stolen goods—had the fellow been guiltless, so convincing a method of proving his innocence would have doubtless been highly satisfactory to his wounded feelings.

EUROPE MARRIAGE.

On the 20th of December, at St. John's, Hackney, Richard Dempster, Esq., of Marlborough-place, Brighton, to Ann, third daughter of John Wafford, Esq., of Chatham-place West, Hackney.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—717—

Prison Discipline and Reform.

Nothing but a press of other occupation, and the being engaged in details relating to another charitable purpose, could have prevented our calling the attention of our Readers to the excellent Letter of A CIVIL SERVANT, inserted in our Paper of yesterday, and addressed, as were glad to observe, to every other Paper in the Settlement. We revert to the subject now, however, with a sincere interest in its success; for we are too zealous in our admiration of Reform to permit an occasion of this nature to pass by without stating at least our full and hearty concurrence in the object which this scheme of Reform is meant to accomplish.

There is one paragraph of the Letter so applicable to the moment, that we should be tempted to repeat it, were it not that the Letter itself must be in every person's hands;—we mean that which supposes a difficulty from the intervention of local claims on the charity of the community. At this particular juncture, the sufferings of a large population in Backergunge press more immediately on the attention of the Indian Public; but the prompt and efficient aid of the Government, joined to that of Individuals, will no doubt speedily relieve the miseries under which those who have survived the Deluge there must for a time labour, and we are persuaded, that this first and most urgent call on the public bounty being answered, there will yet remain enough of patriotic feeling to turn our attention to the efforts making in our native land for one of the greatest of all moral objects—the Reform of Juvenile Offenders, the Improvement of Prison Discipline, and the turning thousands from the paths of vice and misery to those of virtue and happiness.

We shall most cordially give our humble aid in furtherance of this great object, and trust that every Englishman in India will evince his interest in the Land of his Sires, by assisting as far as may be practicable an Institution that promises to be so essentially beneficial in promoting its farther advancement in that moral excellence in which it already excels every nation on earth.

Bank of Bengal.

SIR,

To the Editor of the Journal.

I cannot understand upon what principle the writer of the Letter on the subject of the Bank of Bengal in the JOURNAL of the 18th instant, proposes a limit to the issues to be made by that Institution. So far am I from agreeing with him, that I would recommend, and I am pretty sure that I speak the sentiments of many of the knowing people upon 'Change, that the Bank should never refuse an issue of Paper so long as good Security is tendered. It is quite clear, I think, that every holder of Government Securities, every Proprietor of Dwelling Houses, Ware Houses, Ships, Shops, Indigo Factories, &c. in short every one who may be possessed of *Capital of any kind* is justly entitled to accommodation from the Bank, it being an Institution established for *Common Benefit*. Such a measure, so far from going to the prejudice of the Government interests, would furnish the State with an inexhaustible source of Supply, which I am surprised the writer alluded to could not discern; besides, the Revenues from the large issues which might be expected to be made under a liberal management, would, from the facility with which the Land Holders could take out Loans, never fail to flow in with punctuality. Commerce would take bolder flights on the paper wings now provided for her, and a rapid and great amelioration in all classes would mark this desirable change in the Bank management. I beg to add that I entirely concur in the reported sentiments of the Directors of the Bank, and with offer of my thanks for their laudable exertions,

I remain, Your obedient Servant,

A SUBSCRIBER, AND PROPRIETOR
OF BANK STOCK.

P. S.—I think the time will soon arrive (and the sooner it comes the better) when, from an extended and liberal management of the Bank funds, a metal rupee will be considered a rarity.

The Great.

O ASSENTATORES, SERVUM PECUS!

SIR,

To the Editor of the Journal.

There is a little *corrigendum* in your Paper to-day, page 707. For "the Great," (not absolutely "the mighty,") begging and borrowing "what they are ashamed to buy openly," read "what they are afraid to buy openly." They are only ashamed of being afraid.

June 21,

VERAX.

Letters from the Dukkan.

Goa, May 8, 1822.—Goa seems in a state far from tranquil: the present Government, it would appear, are apprehensive of another revolution; as the *East Indians*, who are nine-tenths of what is called the Portuguese population, and who appear to be eligible to all situations, both Civil, Military, and Ecclesiastical, claim a right to have a proportionate number of representatives in the Junta.

Marechal De Correa (the late Adjutant General and a Member of the Council, under the government of the late Vice Roy, the Count De Rio Pardo) who was the leader of the revolution at Goa, who had been selected as a Member of the First Provincial Junta, was, as you may remember with some other Member, removed on a late occasion, through the influence of the new President and General D. Mello. Marechal De Correa is still very popular with the *East Indian* part of the community (excepting the Clergy); and they are, I hear, desirous of having him restored to his seat in the Junta; in consequence it is said, the Marechal has lately received permission from the Government, to leave Ryabunder, and to reside at his Country house near Seroda; till orders are received from above, respecting him; it has been supposed, (whether correctly, I cannot pretend to say), that the Marechal had been intriguing to accomplish the object of his restoration.

Doab on the Southern Mahratta Country.—Darwar, May 10, 1822.—There have been several small parties of Horse and Foot, plundering in this part of the Country of late: but of all the daring acts of these Gentry, I have not heard of any thing to equal the attack made this day by half a dozen horsemen; who made a dash and rescued four prisoners from a Guard of Sepundies, and carried them safe off from Darwar, for the apprehension of whom, 1000 Rupees has been offered by the Political Agent, Mr. Thackeray.

Sattarra, April 27, 1822.—The Rajah of Sattarra was, early this month, placed in full possession and management of his country, by Mr. Chaplin the Commissioner; and Captain Grant who has so long and so ably conducted the management of His Highness's affairs, remains at his Court, as Political Agent only for the future.

Bellary, May 1, 1822.—There has been a report of late that, on the transfer of the Eastern Doab to the Company by the Subidar of the Deekan, the Head Quarters of the Ceded Districts are to be considerably advanced, and to the north of the Kistnah.

It is understood that the Western part of the Doab, and such part of the country, North of the River Kistnah, as is included in the general name of the Southern Mahratta Country, is to be transferred by the Commissioner shortly to the Madras Government. The boundary is not exactly defined or generally known; but I should suppose that the Western Ghauts on that side divide it from the Konkan, that to the North the Neera River from its source to where it joins the Beema at Nursingapoor (near Aukloos), and thence South East to the junction of that river; with the Kistnah, (not far from Rachore) and to the South, the Toombuddra. This would include the Rajah of Sattarra's Territory and the lands of the Southern Jagheerdars; indeed it would hardly be possible to separate these under two Governments; as from their relative situations, and the intermingled state of their different Villages, there would be endless confusion and trouble;

they must all, I should suppose, be placed under the Bombay or Madras Government.

Colapoor, May 3, 1822.—One of the Colapoor Tributaries, by name Narrain Row Gorpurrie, has for some time been collecting Troops about 40 or 50 miles south of Colapoor, and has by his rebellion caused the Rajah's Government to detach from hence a body of 6 or 800 Horse and Foot against him; which we hear Narrain Row has no apprehension from, provided the British Government do not reinforce the party. in which case it is said, he will either give himself up to the Officer Commanding the English Troops, or fly the Country in disguise.

Kulladje, May 11, 1822.—The rain still keeps off; though we hear that at Belgaum and to the Westward there has been rain almost daily for the last week or ten days, accompanied by thunder-storms and hail: that part of the Country is in consequence looking quite green and fresh, though the heat is still very oppressive between the showers, we hear.

The 2d Battalion 3d Regiment Madras Native Infantry, under the command of Lieut. Colonel H. Pepper, is expected in here to-morrow, from Suitarra, where that Corps has for some time been on duty.

Our Sherrutty friend, Chintaman Row of Sanglee, is detained at Shuwpoor, on his return home, by a severe attack of fever; his Flag Staff close in front of his house was struck by lightning a few evenings ago, and though there were several people near, we have not heard of any accident, having occurred amongst them on the occasion.

Articles of War for the Honorable Company's Army.—It will be gratifying to such of your Subscribers, as belong to the Indian Army, who have not before heard of it, to know that orders have come out, directing that all Company's Officers, who may be brought before Courts Martial, should be tried in future, by the Company's Articles of War, and not by those of His Majesty's Service; to which, it seems, they are not now considered amenable; and which, from the peculiar constitution of the Company's Army, I never could reconcile it to myself that they could be made amenable.

This is highly satisfactory, as by the King's Articles of War, the innocent, as well as the guilty, were alike (in some instances) liable to suffer.

Suppose, for instance, a Major in the Company's Army to have been brought to trial, before a Court Martial, which trying him by the King's Articles of War, might sentence him to a degraded rank in the list of Majors, as a punishment for his offence: by which he might come below, from 10 to 20 Majors, of the service, to which he belongs. The Senior Captain of this Major's Regiment, is, by this very just sentence on the Major, tho' perhaps a most excellent man, and gallant Officer, to suffer also: for his promotion to a Majority is retarded as much as the Major's is to a Lieutenant Colonelcy; and 10 or 20 Junior Captains must, by the Line steps, be all promoted to Field Officers over his head; and here even the mischief does not end, for the same extends to the Senior Lieutenant, and Ensign; and consequently, in a minor degree, to all below the Major. The extreme hardship of such a case. I was satisfied, only required to be brought to the notice of competent authority, to have it redressed.

Madras, June 6, 1822.—The Weather was very boisterous at sea during last month, but this is commonly the case in May, the Ships navigating the Bay have been a good deal distressed by it, but we have not heard of any serious accidents. The heat at the Presidency has greatly moderated, in consequence of some Showers having fallen and of Rain to the westward.

We are still unable to announce an arrival from England.

His Highness the Nabob returned the visit of His Excellency Sir Edward Barnes on Thursday forenoon last, the customary Royal Salutes were fired on this occasion.

His Majesty's 54th Regiment marched out of the Fort on Tuesday morning for Bangalore, and were relieved by H. M. 66d Regiment.

A grand Review of Horse and Foot Artillery by His Excellency Sir Edward Barnes, took place at the Mount early yesterday morning.

Bank of Bengal.

To the Editor of the Journal.

Sir,

I doubt much if either the suggestions of McIvor, or the remarks drawn from A POOR PROPRIETOR and P. P. will do any good towards securing the Proprietors of the Bank of Bengal from occasionally receiving a smaller dividend than they may anticipate, or be the means of affording that continued and necessary support to private establishments and individuals, so much required in a large trading city like Calcutta, unless the interest of the Proprietor, and that of the Public, be mutual; for by the present regulations, the Proprietor is no more certain of obtaining a fair interest for his capital, than the Public are of an uninterrupted accommodation; the only way therefore I conceive to secure both these advantages is, for their interest to be more blended, and one party more dependent upon the other than the present system will admit of.

It appears the broad feature of the present discussion is, that the Proprietors are anxious to make good use of their money, without any risk; and Individuals in good credit, consider they have a right to a certain extent of accommodation from a Bank, expressly declared to be a public one.

I observe nothing objectionable in McIvor's suggestions, except the invidious exclusion of those engaged in private Banking concerns from becoming Directors; for I do not see that they have the power, even if they had the inclination, to draw to their own shops the public business of the Bengal Bank: and in support of this, many instances have come to my knowledge, of the acceptances of these very private Banks coming to them through the Bank of Bengal, and regularly and repeatedly passed, without any of their influence being used to induce the holders to send them direct to their own Banks to be discounted, although nothing discreditable could be attached to them for so doing, nor would it be contrary to any oath, or engagement, by which any Director may consider himself to be bound.

It is to be regretted, that discussions on matters between private individuals and the public, are seldom carried on with sufficient coolness and moderation to enable them to see clearly both sides of the question; and whether McIvor can best wield a broad sword, or a goose quill, concerns not me, nor in my opinion the present discussion; but of this I am certain, if A POOR PROPRIETOR cannot wield his quill to more advantage, I would advise him to try his skill as a Dragoonier, in which character, he may cut and slash to the right and left, without doing so much harm as his ungenerous and illiberal attack upon unfortunate men, whom he styles in his own elegant language, *rascals*? If the Bank have discounted the accommodation notes of *rascals*, who is to be most blamed? Surely A POOR PROPRIETOR ought to know, that where there are fools to give money to *rascals*; there will always be found *rascals* to accept of it, especially as it is only the trouble of putting their name to a piece of waste paper, and getting their Sirdar Bearer, or any other man of straw, to put his name at the back. If these evils do therefore exist, and A POOR PROPRIETOR says that they do, and appears satisfied that the Directorship cannot be in better hands than the private Bankers, whom he admits are so well qualified to distinguish bad from good bills, how can he account for the bills of these *rascals*, or their *rascally* bills, getting into the Bank, in exchange not for '*rascal counters*,' but real Bank Notes and Cash!

I am surprised that A POOR PROPRIETOR, whilst on this subject, did not suggest some mode to obviate this glaring inattention of the Bank Directors, if he thinks such evils do exist; for my part, and I am sure I shall be borne out by many, I do not think the Bengal Bank, since it has been established, has discounted one solitary *rascal's* note; the Bank has suffered occasionally from the misfortunes of others, and what Bank, or what establishment has not? The Bank, however, or rather the Directors, have themselves most to blame, not for discounting an individual's note who might be in good credit, but for suddenly ceasing to afford the accustomed accommodation, and in the course of a month or two,

calling upon the Public to refund every Rupee that may have been advanced to them; this system appears to me more likely to injure the commercial community, than produce benefit by drawing into extensive dealings inexperienced men, who having no command of capital of their own, speculate upon an imaginary one: the consequences are evident, and unfortunately have been too often verified.

An objection appears to exist, and not without good grounds, to the unlimited advance of loans on deposit of Company's Paper; and if the Bank be restricted from employing its funds in discounting private notes and acceptances, what need is there of increasing its capital, if the present one is considered too large to be employed in loans? It may certainly be the means of extending to some large Mercantile Establishments greater accommodation than they enjoy at present, and which by the bye is to a much larger extent than Melvon thinks. It is true, by the Charter only one lac of Rupees is to be granted to any one house, but I believe it could be easily proved, that some have had to the extent of more than the double of that sum, whilst others, either not enjoying such high favor, or bearing so high a character, although perhaps equally secure, have been refused the most trifling assistance. I will not however bring forward the evils that do now exist, but endeavour to point out the means of obviating such in future.

Considering therefore that it signifies little whether the Capital be increased or not, provided a proper employment of it is only attended to, and made the first, as it is undoubtedly the most important subject of enquiry, and presuming that the advantage sought for, from such an Establishment, is the public good and private accommodation, I would suggest, that every person in a creditable way of business in Calcutta, should be invited to apply to the Directors in writing, stating as much of their affairs and business as they may consider proper, their desire of opening an account with the Bengal Bank, and to what extent they require a floating balance in their favor, for the purpose of carrying on such business; the applications to be submitted to the Directors at a full meeting, and the amount applied for, admitted, or curtailed, or rejected altogether, as may be deemed prudent; the amount which may be so accorded to applicants, to be permanent, upon their own security, jointly with any respectable Native who may be employed in their service, but on no account to be extended in the most trifling degree, except under very peculiar circumstances, and with the full approbation of a majority of the Directors. These applications however should be discouraged as much as possible, and the Public warned, that those going beyond their means, and occasioning extra applications for assistance, will forfeit all confidence, and be liable to have their account closed, and restricted from obtaining future accommodation. With some such regulations a prudent man will always have at his command a certain sum he can depend upon at a fair interest, and the Bank secured in a great measure from those risks they are now liable to; these regulations however are by no means to exclude others from having an account open with the Bank, or affording them such discounts as may be required, when the security that may be offered is unobjectionable.

If, Mr. Editor, you consider these ideas worthy of being submitted to the eyes of the high and powerful, and if it should be thought probable such a plan as I have suggested might be acted upon with advantage, I will submit a few regulations that might be added to the new arrangements proposed, and if not accepted or noticed, yet if I see that I have succeeded in bringing forward one single idea worthy of imitation, I shall be satisfied, and neither expect to be made Cashier or Secretary, as A. POSE PROPRITOR has with his usual liberality accused FERGUS Melvon of aiming at.

I am, Mr. Editor, your obedient Servant,

Barrackpore, June 16, 1822.

TYRO.

Bank of Bengal.

SIR,

To the Editor of the Journal.

In continuation of my Letter, which appeared in your JOURNAL of the 18th instant, and in vindication of the sufficiency of the amount of accommodation therein recommended to be granted by the Bank of Bengal, I beg to offer the following additional observations. I would suggest to the Directors, whether it would not be prudent (if I may be permitted to suppose that the thing has not been done) to ascertain the extent of the actual operations of the Bank throughout the year, in past time; and if they shall find, that the whole of its means have been in requisition then, to estimate what further aid may with propriety be required from it.

Admitting that the Bank in its present state of operation is unequal to the increased demand for Loans arising out of an extending commerce and more active speculation in salt and opium, I think that my former Letter provided sufficient resource.

I am perfectly aware of the heavy demands which press upon the money market, from the large payments to be made for the purchase of salt and opium: these two articles require considerable supplies of money at six different periods of the year, each on an average amounting to 40 lacs (the prices are increasing) which abstractions must operate very sensibly on the market throughout the year, tending to maintain a permanently increased rate of interest, obviously prejudicial to the commerce of the place. This inconvenience is in some degree, no doubt alleviated by the judicious distribution of the interest on the Government debt in quarterly instalments, and I consider that it might be altogether removed, and substantial benefit conferred on the commercial interest by the extension of Bank issues proposed in my former letter.

To provide for the wants of the salt and opium purchasers, I allow 50 lacs, and in the remainder of the Bank resources, the commercial community would possess the comfortable assurance of having a constantly available Fund to support their extending Commerce.

Your's faithfully,

A SUBSCRIBER.

Native Newspaper.

We understand that the Honorable Company's Convicts have of late found an earthen pot filled with one hundred and eight rupees, and four bits of gold, while digging the earth for the purpose of building an iron bridge over the river below Kalee Ghaut. This the convicts had presented to Mr. Barwell who was pleased to order them to divide it amongst themselves; they did not however take the whole as they had been ordered, but kept 40 rupees for the public stock, and each of them took a share of the remainder. The seller of the ground hearing this, through motives of avarice, came to Mr. Barwell and told him that he had a claim to this treasure, for, said he, it must be the property of a tenant of his who inhabited that place, but did not pay him the rent for a long time. Upon this Mr. Barwell replied that he must go and ask his tenant for the rent, and that he had nothing to do with the money and gold which had been found.

An Instance of Concremation.—The wife of Ramneedy Sircar, of Euredoho has, in a very remarkable manner, burnt herself with her husband, who died of a bilious fever about ten o'clock in the night of the 20th of Joyestho. The woman having bathed without any assistance from another person, and gone through the preliminary rites, offered her worship unto the Sun, and mounted the funeral pile. She sat down upon it and took her husband in her bosom, begged of all persons present not to disturb her from sitting in that position, which, she said, was the result of her caprice, and ordered the pile to be set on fire, which order was punctually executed without any kind of interruption.

Moorsheadabad.—A prisoner of the Jail of Moorsheadabad, named Auratoun, and two others among his fellow-prisoners, having consulted together, used to coin in the very Jail, pieces of lead, and to sell and exchange them. This being discovered, they have been caught, together with the instrument for coining, and delivered in charge to the Judge of the circuit on the last month of April. The proceedings must have reached the Sadder Dewany Nizam-t-Audaulat, and the decision of the Judges will be afterwards published.

The sole purpose of quoting notice of the above subject, is, that it is too difficult for a man even in the midst of a thousand hardships to change his habits.—Sungbed Cowmuddy.

Sonnet.

WRITTEN AT CULPEE.

Time-withered Faces, and melancholy Tombs;—
Sun-blighted wilds, where parched Famine reigus!
An exiled Wanderer marks your hated glooms,
And heaves the fond sigh for his native plains.
But vain the wish!—and seldom cherished here,
Whence hope is fled, and all her dreams sublime;
Where listless apathy and dull despair,
Congenial greet the soul-degrading clime.
Tho' languid Nature withers in the scene,
Must every finer impulse too decay?
Forbid it, Heaven!—Tho' drear my path has been
No'er shall my heart tho' future hopes betray,
Forget the quiet resting spot of green,
Where Love and Friendship cheered Life's earlier day!

D. L. R.

Sonnet.

Oh! fraught with peace, instruction, and delight!
Are these lone shades and this melodious stream?
In Nature's tenderest tints of beauty dight
So sweetly hallowed by the moon's pale beam.
Yon hoary dome a softened grandeur throws—
Still is the plain where white-tombs gleam around
Fair Gunga's wave in silvery glory flows,
And streams of lambent light are mantling o'er the ground.
Such hour and scene my spirit loves to hail,
While Nature smiles so silently and sweet
On mountain brow, and mead, and bill, and vale,
That give an image of Repose,—an emblem meet,
Of those bright Realms approved Virtue gains,
Where Saints immortal dwell, and Peace unbroken reigns

D. L. R.

Enigmas.

To the Editor of the Journal.

Sir,
I shall feel obliged to your Enigmatist "GINGER," if
he will have the kindness to inform me, whether the *Charade* in-
sent by him for Solution in your Paper of the 18th of May
is composed of four distinct words not altogether obsolete or
otherwise.

Wind is the only thing I know of that "one may hear and
feel, but never can see."

Your's obediently,

Calcutta, June 13, 1822.

VORTEX.

Suttees.

To the Editor of John Bull.

Sir,
We have seen a great deal lately in the News Papers on
the subject of Suttees; and what might be done to put a stop
to a practice so revolting to humanity and civilized society.

I presume there can be no question, that the Government
have the right of choosing their own Servants, under any terms
they please to dictate; I conceive a Regulation prohibiting the
employment of all persons at all concerned in aiding or abetting
this practice; nay, excluding every family from employment in
the Service of Government in which a Suttie took place, would
operate most powerfully to check, and to bring into disrepute, a
practice, which it would appear we cannot make up our mind to
say ought to be suppressed.

Yours, &c.

A LOOKER ON.

Stanzas.

(From the Madras Courier, June 4, 1822.)

In clouds that wreath the brow of night,
There dwells a spirit, moving bright,—
Who visits me;
And o'er my couch a hymn doth pour,
Sweeter than, when upon the shore,
The Mermaid's melody
Falls on the seaman's ear—who, on his oar,
Reclines—and gazes round, and trembles with delight!
And all night long till stars turn pale,
And from beneath her dusky veil
Aurora smiles,—
That form still hovers o'er my head,
Reposing on its cloud-wreathed bed;
And every care beguiles.
With its mellifluous chaunt;—while round are shed
Sweets, like the violet's breath, upon the fragrant gale!
But when the Cock his clarion blows,
And morn's first kiss assails the rose,
That spirit fades;—
Blending with perfumed mists of blue,
While not a speck remains to view,
To dim day's roseate shades;—
The world awakes;—its stir revives anew,
And from my dreamy bliss I wake to worldly woes!

B—t.

ROB ROY.

TO ADA.

I saw thee, shining o'er my path,
A lucid star;—
And as my adoration bent
In worship to the light it lent,
Cheering life's wilderness afar,—
I thought a brighter beam it gave
To glimmer o'er my *Loved One's* grave.
I saw thee,—('twas another dream,)
A drop of dew;—
And as I reached by thirsty lip,
Its balmy influence to sip,
Methought it larger, brighter grew;—
Leaving almost its leafy bed,
Its balm upon my heart to shed!
I saw thee, blooming by my side,
A fragrant rose;—
And as I stretched my hand to tear
The thorns that grew around it there,—
A pointed host of poignant foes;—
Methought the thorns all fell away,—
The rose still blossomed on the spray!
I saw thee ever, in my dream,
An angel form;—
Who beckoned on to scenes of bliss,
With frequent smile, and promised kiss,
While onward came the storm;
And still you drew my steps away,
From care to peace—from night to day!

B—t, May.

ROB ROY.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars,.....	Sicca Rupees	205	8	a	206	4	per 100
Doublons,.....		31	0	a	31	8	each
Joes, or Pezas,		17	8	a	17	12	each
Dutch Ducats,.....		4	4	a	4	12	each
Louis D'Ors,.....		8	4	a	8	8	each
Silver 5 Franc pieces,.....		191	4	a	191	8	per 100
Star Pagodas,.....		3	04	a	3	7	6 each
Sovereigns,.....		10	0	a	10	8	
Bank of England Notes,.....		9	8	a	10	0	

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—721—

Government Orders.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT, JUNE 13, 1822.

Mr. Charles Cary, Commercial Resident at Rangoon.
Mr. Frederick Nepean, Commercial Resident at Luckipore.

MILITARY.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, JUNE 12, 1822.

Captain Stephen, of the Corps of Engineers, is authorised to proceed to Allahabad, and assume the Duties of Garrison Engineer and Executive Officer of that Fortress, until the return of the Season which will enable him to recommence his labours connected with the Construction of the Light House on Point Palmyras.

FORT WILLIAM, JUNE 14, 1822.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments:

13th Regiment Native Infantry.—Ensign James Rolfe Browne to be Lieutenant from the 3d June 1822, in succession to Forster deceased.

Assistant Surgeon H. S. Mercer to be Surgeon to the Political Agent at Kotah.

Assistant Surgeon Andrew Simson, M. D., to be Surgeon to the Political Agent at Jypore.

Ensign Oliver William Span, of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted, under the peculiar urgency of his case, to proceed to Europe on Furlough, for One Year on his private affairs without Pay, by the earliest opportunity.

The following Officers have returned to their duty on this establishment, without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors:

Captain C. A. C. Wallington of the 18th Regiment Native Infantry, date of arrival in Fort William 10th June 1822.

Lieutenant H. G. Nash of the 7th Regiment Native Infantry, ditto 17th May 1822.

FORT WILLIAM, JUNE 14, 1822.

The result of the limited experiment which has been made of supplying the Cavalry with remount Horses admitted by Regimental Committees on the Spot, having been very satisfactory from the superior description of Cattle thus procured, the Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to entrust the Ordinary Supply of Remount Horses (beyond the number furnished by the Stud) to the zeal and exertions of officers commanding corps, and to relieve the Commissariat from this branch of duty.

The Provisions of General Orders of the 2d October 1819 are accordingly extended to the Governor General's Body Guard, to the Battalion of Horse Artillery, and to all Regiments of Dragoons and Light Cavalry wherever stationed. The Remount of the Cuttack Legion, and the Companies of Foot Artillery having Horses attached, to continue as at present under the Commissariat.

The Regimental Committees assembled to admit Horses are to be formed, and their reports prepared with strict attention to the General Orders above referred to.

When any Horses fit for the Horse Artillery can be procured by the Officer Commanding a Detached Troop, to fill existing Vacancies in such Troop, the Officer Commanding the station is authorized to appoint a special Committee of Cavalry and Horse Artillery Officers, for their Admission. The Officer Commanding the Troop of Horse Artillery is to be a Member of this Committee, and the Bills for the Purchase Money which are drawn by the President, are to be Countersigned (in this Case) by the Officer Commanding the Station.

The Reports of all Regimental Committees assembled under this General Order are to be made out in Triplicate; one Copy for Record in the Adjutant's Office, one Copy for the Joint Secretary to the Military Board, in whose Office the Payments for Remount Horses will be adjusted, and one for the Adjutant General: In transmitting this to Head-Quarters, Commanding Officers will report at the same time when there is a considerable supply of Good Horses to be had, beyond the number they require, or any other circumstance which deserves to be noticed.

Pay Masters or others on whom Bills are drawn for Remount Horses, are to take receipts in duplicate, and to transmit one Copy to the Joint Secretary to the Military Board.

FORT WILLIAM JUNE 15, 1822.

Ensign James Chicheley Plowden, of the 27th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted, under the peculiar urgency of his Case, to proceed to Europe on Furlough for One Year, on his private affairs without Pay, by the earliest opportunity.

Wm. CASEMENT, Lieut. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders by the Commander in Chief, Head-Quarters, Calcutta, June 12, 1822.

His Majesty's 33rd Foot will furnish a Field Officer or Captain as a Member of the General Court Martial of which Lieutenant Colonel Shaws of the 87th Regiment is President, in room of Lieutenant-Colonel Willshire reported sick. The Name of the Officer selected for the above duty is to be reported to the Acting Adjutant General without delay.

Cornet C. D. Blair (lately posted) is directed to proceed to Allahabad with the Artillery Relief now embarking for the Upper provinces. From Allahabad he will proceed to join the 3d Regiment Light Cavalry, to which he is posted, at Nussurabad.

Assistant Surgeon D. Ramsay is removed from the 2d to the 1st Battalion of the 20th Regiment, and will join the Head-Quarters of the latter Corps at Prince of Wales' Island, agreeably to instructions which will be issued hereafter.

Ensign F. V. McGrath, whose admission to the Service and Promotion to his present Rank are notified in Government General Orders of the 31st ultimo, is appointed to do duty with the 1st Battalion 10th Regiment at Barrackpore until further orders.

Assistant Surgeon Joseph Adams is directed to proceed to Allahabad without delay, and do duty with the 2d Battalion 27th Regiment until further orders.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence;
1st Battalion 24th Regiment.—Lieutenant Wm. Sage, from 1st May, to 1st August, in extension, to rejoin his Corps.

2d Battalion 23d Regiment.—Lieutenant W. Farley, from 11th June to 11th August, in extension, to enable him to rejoin.

2d Battalion 27th Regiment.—Surgeon C. Stuart, from 1st July, to 1st September, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, June 13, 1822.

Ensign Mitford is appointed to do duty with the 2d Battalion 13th Regiment, (instead of the 1st Battalion 23d Regiment as directed in General Orders of the 5th instant,) and directed to join the Left Wing at Dacca.

Major-General Sir Gabriel Martindell's Field Army Order of the 30th ultimo, directing Captain Baumgardt of His Majesty's 8th Light Dragoons to proceed by water from Cawnpore to the Presidency in charge of Regiment Horses, is confirmed.

The undermentioned Officer has Leave of Absence.

2d Battalion 1st Regiment, Ensign James Barney, from 8th June to 8th December, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, June 14, 1822.

Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) Jas. Craigie, is removed from the 1st to the 2d, and Lieutenant J. W. Patton, from the 2d to the 1st Battalion of the 18th Regiment Native Infantry.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following Appointments:

Gardner's Horse, Lieutenant J. H. Toone, 6th Regiment Light Cavalry, to be 2d in Command. Lieutenant J. C. Maclean, 11th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Adjutant.

Rohilla Horse, Cornet William Parker, 6th Regiment Light Cavalry, to be Adjutant.

Baddeley's Horse, Lieutenant T. R. Macqueen, 23d Regiment Native Infantry, to be Adjutant.

Rampoora Local Battalion, Ensign J. Wyllie, 12th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Adjutant.

Delhi Nujeeb Battalion, Lieutenant J. P. Hickman, 1st Regiment Native Infantry, to be Adjutant.

Agra Nujeeb Battalion, Lieutenant G. Hicks, 9th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Adjutant.

Sharnapore Provincial Battalion, Lieutenant J. T. Lewis, 14th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Adjutant, vice Hicks.

The above named Officers directed to proceed and take charge of their Appointments as early as practicable.

The undermentioned Local Officers whose Services will be rendered unnecessary by the foregoing arrangements, are to consider themselves discharged from the Service from the dates of their being relieved; each drawing the usual Donation, as authorized in Government General Orders of the 24th ultimo:

Adjutants R. Greber, Baddeley's Horse; W. Smith, Rohilla Horse; R. Smith, Gardner's Horse; W. R. Kenny, Rampoora Battalion; J. Martindell, Agra Nujeeb; F. W. Fitzroy, Delhi Nujeeb.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence:

1st Battalion 1st Regiment, Lieutenant T. M. Molyneux, from 1st August to 1st October, in extension to rejoin his Corps.

2d Battalion 5th Regiment, Captain T. Arbuthnot, from 15th June to 15th October, to enable him to join his Corps, on being relieved from Public duty.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, June 15, 1822.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain D. Bruce is removed from the 1st to the 2d, and Lieutenant E. Sutherland from the 2d to the 1st Battalion of the 13th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant J. R. Browne of the 13th Regiment Native Infantry is posted to the 2d Battalion of the Corps.

Ensigns Hewitt and Boscawen are directed to proceed by water and join the Corps to which they are respectively posted. They will proceed to Allahabad with the Artillery Detachment now under orders for the Upper Provinces.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointments: 13th Regiment Native Infantry, Lieutenant William Hodgson to be Interpreter and Quarter Master of the 2d Battalion, vice Forster deceased.

Lieutenant Charles Boyd to be Adjutant of the 2d Battalion, vice Hodgson, 14th Regiment Native Infantry.—Brevet-Captain David D. Anderson to be Adjutant of the 2d Battalion, vice Lewis appointed to the Baharumpore Provincial Battalion.

Lieutenant H. V. Glegg, 2d Battalion 16th Native Infantry, is permitted to join and do duty with the 2d Battalion 16th Regiment at Berhampore, till the 1st October next, when he will proceed and join the Corps to which he belongs. Lieutenant Glegg's present leave is extended to the 15th Proximo.

Lieutenant J. T. Lewis is removed from the 2d to the 1st Battalion of the 14th Regiment Native Infantry.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence.

3d Battalion 13th Regiment, Ensign W. G. Cooper, from 20th June to 20th September, to visit the Presidency, on his private affairs.

Assistant Surgeon William Graham, (doing duty General Hospital,) from 15th June to 15th July, on private affairs.

W. L. WATSON, Acting Adj. Genl. of the Army.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, June 10, 1822.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotions and appointment, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

14th Foot. Ensign Robert Campbell, from the 65th Foot to be Ensign without purchase, vice Bowlby promoted in the 63d Foot, 23d May, 1822.

63d Foot. Lieutenant William Booth to be Captain of a Company without purchase, vice W. W. Coulman, deceased, 23d May, 1822.

Ensign Joseph Bowlby from the 14th Foot, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Booth promoted, ditto.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, June 11, 1822.

His Majesty has been pleased to make the following promotions and appointments.

4th Light Dragoons. Assistant Surgeon Robert Greig, M. D. from the 53d Foot to be Assistant Surgeon, vice William Gardiner who retires upon half pay 63d Foot, 10th November, 1821.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, June 12, 1822.

His Majesty has been pleased to make the following promotion and appointment:

66th Foot. John Ford, Gent. to be Ensign by purchase, vice Lord Carmarthen, promoted in the 10th Light Dragoons, 15th Nov. 1821.

89th Foot. Ensign William Thomas to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Buchanan appointed to the 38th Foot, 22d Nov. 1821. This Cancels Ensign W. Thomas's promotion in succession to Steel.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, June 13, 1822.

The undermentioned officers have received His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief's leave of absence during the month of November last, for the periods specified against their names, viz.

17th Foot. Ensign Forbes from 14th October 1821, to 10th March, 1822.

87th Foot. Ensign Harris, from 25th November 1821, until required for embarkation.

Ditto, Ensign Booth, ditto ditto.

Ditto. Lieutenant Newton, from 27th September 1821, to 10th March, 1822.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, June 14, 1822.

38th Foot. Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Samuel Hall from the 89th Foot to be Lieutenant Colonel without purchase, 25th November, 1822.

Lieutenant James Buchanan from the 69th Foot, to be Lieutenant without purchase, 28th November, 1821.

53d Foot. Assistant Surgeon Robert Greig, M. D. from the half pay of the 22d Dragoons, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Millar promoted in the 47th Foot 12th April, 1821.

54th Foot. Lieutenant John G. Heaven from the 65th Foot, to be Lieutenant without purchase, 28th November, 1821.

87th Foot. Lieutenant Beauchamp B. Newton from the 4th Light Dragoons to be Lieutenant, vice Robert J. Anderson who exchanges, 27th September, 1821.

89th Foot. Brevet Major James L. Basden to be Major without purchase, vice Hall promoted in the 38th Foot 5th November, 1821.

Lieutenant Baylis of the 17th Foot, is appointed to the charge of the party of Invalids belonging to the 24th Regiment directed to be held in readiness to embark for England in General Orders of the 7th instant.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, June 14, 1822.

Under the rule laid down in the General Orders issued from the Department of the Adjutant General to His Majesty's Forces dated Calcutta, 5th November 1816, the Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to promote the undermentioned Subalterns of 15 years standing and upwards to the Rank of Captain by Brevet in the East Indies only, from the date specified against their respective names,

54th Foot.—Lient. Robert Holt, 27th March 1821.

54th Foot.—Lient. Alex. Burnett, 17th Oct. 1821.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, June 15, 1822.

Lieutenant Bainbridge of the 24th Foot has an extension of leave of absence for three months from the 24th instant.

Lieutenant Chadwick of the 59th Regiment has permission to visit the Presidency on his private affairs, and to be absent on that account for one month from the 1st instant.

The leave of absence granted by General Orders No. 2587 of the 11th ultimo, to Pay-master Wright of the 59th Foot, to proceed to Rungpore and the Presidency on his private affairs, is cancelled at the request of that officer.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

To the Editor of the *Sungbad Cowmoody*.

SIR,

However interesting to us the other part of the 26th of Number of your *Cowmoody* may be, having seen the latter end of it, I have felt both pleasure and pain, for in that paper you have defied the Editor of the *Sunmachar Chundrika*, to go on in that hostile manner as before. This I presume, proceeds from some mistake or your part, as you had once published in the 24th No. of the *Sungbad Cowmoody*, that the Editor of the *Sunmachar Chundrika* had lost the senses of sight and hearing, and was thus rendered totally unfit for business. Has he again got eyes like the fly-lotus, and can he hear well, so as to be able to work, that he should be ready to give battle, by publishing the death of *Cowmoody*, and of the devil having got possession of the corpse? Alas! how great pity this is! Would you not have the least compassion? To inflict wounds upon a dead body, is but to make one's self the laughing-stock of the world. It would, on the contrary, add to the greatest of distress, by asking like Sonjoy to Dhretorastro, (who was born blind,) what was going on in the field of battle, rather than be of any use. I therefore beg you would cease from thus challenging the Editor.

What kind of a sedate man must he be, who has an implacable wrath? What kind of a hero must he be, who strikes, when resorted to for help? What kind of Peer must he be, who does not guide a man in danger by his lamp? And what kind of a body must that be, which is devoid of mercy?

A READER OF THE *COWMOODY*.

RATES OF THE BAZAR.

Loans on Deposit for three months certain,..... at 5 per cent.
Government Bills,..... at 4 per cent.
Private Bills, of Good Houses, at 6 per cent.
Spanish Dollars, 100,..... 205 Rupees

More Cobwebs Brushed Away.

The attempts of the HURKARU to bring itself into temporary notice by all that it can scrape together against the JOURNAL are too late to succeed: the day for this sort of claim to notoriety is gone by, and we may safely predict will never return. The mistake regarding the Theatre we shall not attempt to excuse, otherwise than by saying it is the only one of the kind into which we have ever fallen, and arose from an unusual degree of occupation and interruption, which may well extenuate such an oversight. The rencontre described, must, however, have been with the Journalist's Ghost: for the same causes that led to the mistake, precluded him from being inconvenienced by it, as he might otherwise have been, by a visit to Dum-Dum. It is clear, however, that the DREAMER himself must have committed the very error he deprecates in us, in not reading the Advertisements, by which it might have been so easily corrected.

The Letter of JUS is answered by anticipation, in our remarks on the Letter of CONWEN, republished yesterday from JOHN BULL. The truth is that our opinion then was, as it now is, that the Letter of "ONE OF THE FORTY" did not contain any reflection on the Registrar of the Supreme Court; and we have the authority of the Writer for stating that he meant none. His meaning, as well as our motive for publishing it was misrepresented, as almost every thing that appears in the JOURNAL is sure to be in some quarter or another; and having learnt this indirectly from a true friend, the explanation was given to prevent such an impression gaining credit. If we publish without explanation, our silence is misconstrued: if we explain, our explanation is tortured into a meaning the very opposite to what was intended. Do these Hypercritics suppose that this is not easily seen through and despised? We have topics of more importance pressing on our attention just now than the idle cavils of such writers: so that we must leave them now and in future to that obscurity in which they deserve to remain.

While we are on the subject of the HURKARU, to which we may probably never have occasion to advert again, we may notice a calculation made by its Editor, as to the number of Letters (not those of Correspondents, but letters of the alphabet) contained in each of the Three Daily Papers, by which it appears that in the HURKARU there are 34,000 letters in each Number, in JOHN BULL 31,000, and in the JOURNAL 51,774, the respective prices being 7, 8, and 12, (not 10, as stated, since the JOURNAL on China Paper, without Engravings, is charged only 12). Even according to this new mode of estimating the value of the Papers, according to the number of letters or words, without reference to their nature, quality, arrangement, or any other consideration, the JOURNAL's 52,000 letters are worth about 11 Rupees, if the HURKARU's price of 7 Rupees be the standard for 34,000; and they are worth more than 13 Rupees, if JOHN BULL's price of 8 Rupees be the standard for 31,000, so that as to mere quantity alone, supposing the data to be correct, we all stand upon nearly equal grounds: but it is a pity the ingenious Calculator did not count the Letters in Tulloch's and Taylor's Catalogues, which are given away for nothing: if measured by this rule of the quantity of type employed in them, they would be more costly than any Papers in India! Among all the absurdities of Editorial cavilling, this is perhaps the most absurd that ever was hit on, and will be deservedly laughed at wherever it is known.

This sagacious Writer closes his lucubration by the following exquisite climax.—1st, That not being content to boast of the superiority of his Paper, the Journalist encourages his Correspondents to puff him to the skies.—2d, That he should remember his Subscribers pay well for this, and ought not to give him a bonus of 5375 Rupees monthly for nothing:—And lastly, That besides this, the said Subscribers are OBLIGED to receive and pay for double the quantity of matter they can possibly read. "Thus" says this second Vansittart, "we have settled Accounts, and shewn the Public in whose favor balance of Cash stands." After this, he should be made Accountant General, without delay: unless HE also could find out the secret of obliging HIS Subscribers, whether they liked it or not, to receive and pay for what they could not possibly read—in which case, his fortune might soon be made: for an Editor who had this talisman might bid defiance to all opposition, and be dull by patent and stupid by authority.

To shew him however that ALL men do not entertain the same opinion that he does respecting the increased size of the JOURNAL, and the impossibility of reading it, we subjoin the following Extract of a Letter received by yesterday's Dawn: similar ones to which come into our hands by every Post, and sufficiently counterbalance the detraction so sedulously indulged in nearer home. We shall send the Original to the worthy Editor, to remove all scruples of its authenticity. The Extract is as follows: we may add that it is from a Gentleman of whom we have no personal knowledge whatever.

"Having been confined to my bed for the last six weeks, I have been deprived the pleasure of expressing my desire to have the largest Edition of your excellent Paper, but feel most happy that you have an-

ticipated my wishes. It was with the highest pleasure I received the intimation of an Extra Sheet to the JOURNAL, and your kind accommodation of a Reading Room for its Subscribers.—Your unwearied and indefatigable zeal for their advantage, or your self-disinterestedness in appropriating your Library for their use, we know not which to admire most. Feelings such as these must gain you friends, admirers, and supporters, wherever your name is known. Your Library will be a rich treat to us Junglewallahs, when fate may lead us to your quarter of the world, a pleasure few enjoy during their Indian Pilgrimage.

"I feel desirous of sending home the Asiatic Department of your Paper to my friends, but have none in London; you may possibly, however, be able to send it to Edinburgh, where you must have Correspondents, on nearly the same terms as to London, and if so, I am confident that by giving an intimation to that effect in the JOURNAL, many would be happy to embrace the offer, a good proportion of your Subscribers coming from the 'Land of Cakes.'"

This is only one of scores of similar Letters that, if we were as much given to self-lauding as many suppose, we might publish every day:—but we are content to enjoy these consoling proofs of esteem and approbation in silence, and nothing but the malevolence of others would ever tempt us to rebut it by such evidence; in doing so now, however, we are only maintaining that reputation of fair-dealing which it is the duty of all men to value and defend, and our Correspondent will, we are persuaded, approve of the use we have made of his sentiments for that purpose.

The gratification of putting to perpetual shame the few who now venture into the lists against us, because in the blindness of their envy and hatred they always take their stand on indefensible positions, might tempt us to court combats that bring us nothing but victory, and our enemies defeat. But triumph, to be valuable, should be over those worth defeating: and "The Mighty" as they are elsewhere called, are so humbled to the dust, that we shall not again be disposed to soil our weapons till we have more worthy combatants to tempt us to the lists.

Native Newspapers.

A Mad Man.—One Ektar, a Patonee, of the Village of Ragondy in the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, whose brains had been disordered, was always taken care of by Doolal Patonee and Golok Patonee, who bore a great affection to him. On the night of the 16th of April last, while these two persons slept in a room and the mad man in the middle of them, he rose up, and having got a pestle, struck with it at the heads of both of them, which were reduced to small particles. The frantic fellow, greatly delighted, laughed, sang, and danced till day break, when he repaired to some other place. In the mean time, the women of the family, having entered the room and beheld the corpses, began to cry bitterly so as to gather a crowd. Upon this the Daroga came to the place, and by attentive enquiries the mad man being found and bound fast, was brought to him. Upon being questioned by the Daroga, he confessed himself to be the murderer, and sometimes said that he did not murder them, but that they lay dead of themselves. On account of such capricious answers the Daroga knew, by information of his character, that he was truly the perpetrator of the crime. He was then forwarded to the Judge, and being found guilty, he was committed to the Judge of circuit, from whom the proceedings have been received by the Snoder Dewany Nizamut Adawlut. The members having bestowed a mature consideration on the subject, and without taking away the life of that man, owing to his derangement, have only ordered him to remain in confinement, till the restoration of the vigour of the mind.

Trial.—We here beg to take notice of the proceedings of the Trial, before the Judge, of those thieves that had been caught, for committing a theft in the house of Ponchee Auherene of Khordoho, an account of which had been published in the last number of the Cowmoony.

We were told in the last week that the persons secured were Kneoram Ghose, Boksoo Darjy, Krishtuo Mootya, Kassinant Kobee-raj, and his concubine; but we now hear the father of Kneoram Ghose, Prossaud Ghose, and one Soobal Bagdee, were also among the number. The Daroga of Eurya having known the character of those persons in the Village, transmitted them to the Judge of the Twenty-four Pergunnahs with all the stolen articles, and the plaintiff Kneoram being first brought into the presence of the Judge, after his name and address were asked, the Judge said, "Have you committed a theft in the house of Ponchee Auherene?" "No, my Lord, I have never done it; they brought me here by false accusation." At these words, the Judge called the plaintiff and ordered him to produce his witnesses, and accordingly Ponchee Auherene, brought forward the following witnesses: Rishitoo Auher, Soroopchand Auher, Neelmoone Doss and Khetromohun Boistunb. These four persons, one by one, gave their evidence, which was to this purport, "We have seen with our own eyes that those lost things were found in the house of Kneoram Ghose, who,

when seized, himself confessed to the Daroga, and caused it to be written down, that he had committed the theft with many other comrades, namely, his father Prosand Ghose, Soobal Bagdee, Bokaso Darji, Krishno Mootya, Kassint Koberaj, and his concubine. As to the other comrades, we have heard only what was said about them, altho' no article was discovered in their houses." The Judge having heard these witnesses, has sentenced Keenoram Ghose, and his father Prosand Ghose, to two years confinement, and each to receive thirty cuts of the rattan, and to be put into chains. The other five persons, that is Soobal Bagdee and four others being asked, replied, "We are not at all concerned in the offence, but have been unjustly arrested." On account of this the Judge has ordered them to be bound, and their character to be more carefully enquired into. The result will be afterwards taken notice of.—*Singbad Coimuddy.*

Shipping Arrivals.

MADRAS.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
June 4	Cochin	British	Twynan	Trincomalee	—
4	Juliana	British	J. Webster	Rangoon	May 7

Shipping Departures.

CALCUTTA.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
June 19	Camoos	Port.	D. J. da Roza	Lisbon
19	Nerbadda	British	F. Patrick	Bombay

MADRAS.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
June 3	Portsea	British	Worthington	Rangoon
4	H. M. S. Leander	British	C. Richardson	on a Cruise

Stations of Vessels in the River.

JUNE 19, 1822.

At Diamond Harbour.—ST. THIAGO MAIOR (P.)—ROBERTS, outward-bound, remains.—SCOTIA, passed down.

New Anchorage.—H. M. S. TEES.—H. C. SHIPS EARL OF BALCARNAS, and SIR DAVID SCOTT.—LADY FLORA.—UPTON CASTLE.

Sauger.—ST. ANTONIO (brig) and CARRON, outward-bound, remain.

The Brig CALDWN, Captain P. Dillon, for New South Wales via South America, is expected to sail in three or four days.

Marriages.

At Meerut, on the 25th ultimo, by the Reverend Mr. FISHER, Dr. TRENKART, 22d Regiment of Native Infantry, to Miss CATHERINE LONG.

At St. Mary's Church, Madras, on the 3d instant, by the Reverend T. LEWIS, M. A. Mr. R. NEWBECING, Son of the late Captain J. NEWBECING, of North Britain, to Miss CHARLOTTE CLARRIDGE.

Birth.

At Madras, on the 3d instant, the Wife of Mr. G. J. M'KERTICH, of a Daughter.

Deaths.

At Madras, on the 20th ultimo, Mrs. H. M'KENNIE ROBSON, the Lady of Captain P. ROBSON, of the 16th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

At Vizianagram, on the 14th ultimo, of the liver complaint, Ensign R. S. ELPHINSTONE, of the 2d Battalion 17th Regiment or Chicacole Light Infantry, aged 22 years.—The kind disposition and mild manners of this young gentleman gained him the esteem of his Brother Officers, by whom his death is deeply regretted.

At Rajahmundry, on the 20th ultimo, in the 32d year of his age, JOHN HAINES, Esq. of the Medical Establishment, most sincerely and deservedly regretted by his numerous friends.

At St. Thomas's Mount, Madras, on the 20th ultimo, R. C. EVANS, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, aged 23 years—sincerely regretted.

At Madras, on the 23d ultimo, M. GOER, infant Daughter of Mr. E. DUNSTON, aged 6 months.

Commercial Reports.

(From the Calcutta Exchange Price Current of yesterday.)

		Rs. As.	Rs. As.
Cotton, Jaleon,.....	per maund	14 0	15 0
Cutchoutra,.....		11 8	13 8
Grain, Rice, Patna,.....		3 2	3 4
Patchery, 1st,.....		3 4	3 8
Ditto, 2d,.....		1 12	1 14
Moongy, 1st,.....		1 9	1 10
Ballum, 1st,.....		1 6	1 7
Wheat, Dooda,.....		1 10	1 12
Gram, Patna,.....		0 14	0 15
Dhal, Urruhr, good,.....		1 0	1 0
Indigo, Fine purple and violet,.....		235 0	240 0
Ordinary ditto,.....		205 0	215 0
Dull blue,.....		185 0	195 0
Inferior purple and violet,.....		180 0	190 0
Strong copper,.....		200 0	210 0
Ordinary ditto,.....		100 0	170 0
Onde ordinary,.....		145 0	155 0
Saltpetre, Culme, 1st sort,.....		4 12	5 0
2d sort,.....		4 0	4 8
3d sort,.....		3 0	3 8

Cotton.—The export demand for this has been very limited during the week, except for China market Cotton—the finer qualities may be stated at our quotations, and sales going on for country consumption—at Mirzapore on the 10th of June, new Bandah was quoted at 18-14, Jaleon at 17-10, and Cutchoutra at 15-12 per local maund—at Bogwongelash on the 15th of June, Bandah was rated at 15-4 to 15-6, Jaleon at 14-12 to 14-14, and Cutchoutra at 13 to 13-4 per maund—sales during the week 2000 bales, all for country consumption—stock 19,000 maunds.

Indigo.—The qualities in the market are now going off freely at our quotations.

Opium.—We have heard of no sales in this during the week—extensive shipments are going on to it.

Saltpetre.—Sales to a considerable extent have been effected in this during the week at our quotations.

Sugar.—Has been in fair demand since our last, but prices have not improved.

Tutenague and Spelter.—Sales in both have been effected during the week at our quotations.

Grain.—Is in good demand, and looking up.

Piece Goods.—Have not been in much request since our last—they may be stated at our quotations.

Freight to London.—May be stated at £ 5 to £ 9 per Ton.

Particulars of a Sale of 800,000 maunds of Salt, belonging to the Honourable Company, sold at the Exchange on the 14th and 15th June 1822.

Decisions.	Quantity.	Produce.	Average per 100 Maunds.
	Maunds.	Sa. Rs. Ag. Ps.	Sa. Rs. Ag. Ps.
Hidgelee,.....	1,50,000	7,63,350 0 0	522 3 0
Tumlook,.....	1,00,000	5,24,830 0 0	524 10 10
24-Purgunnahs,.....	1,40,000	6,40,440 0 0	457 7 4
Jessore,.....	60,000	2,86,260 0 0	475 6 11
Bulloah,.....	1,00,000	3,63,930 0 0	363 0 0
Chittagong,.....	50,000	1,53,470 0 0	306 15 0
Cuttack Pungah Salt,.....	1,23,000	6,47,750 0 0	529 12 8
Ditto Kurkutch Ditto,.....	20,928	74,455 13 2	355 12 4
Madras Permit Ditto,.....	40,278	2,03,520 0 7	505 4 7
Bombay Salt,.....	18,791	95,920 13 9	510 6 1
Total Maunds,.....	8,00,000	38,01,846 10 6	475 3 8

BAZAR RATES—PREMIUM ON COMPANY'S PAPER.

	Sell	Buy
Remittable Acknowledgements,.....	Rs. 17 8	18 0
Unremittable ditto,.....	11 8	12 0

BILLS ON ENGLAND.

	s. d.	rs. as.
At 6 months sight,.....	at 2 1	or 20 5 per cent.
At 12 months sight,.....	at 2 1 1	or 17 8 per cent.
At 18 months sight,.....	at 2 2	or 15 0 per cent.